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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 743)

Name of Candidate	Dilcep Mishra		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	09977
Center	R.N.	Date	28/08/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
8	12.5	
9	12.5	
10	12.5	
11	12.5	
12	12.5	
13	12.5	
14	12.5	
15	12.5	
16	12.5	
17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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All the questions are compulsory and carry 12.5 marks each.

1. Elucidate the differences between tropical and temperate cyclones. Also, give an account of the global distribution of tropical cyclones.
उष्ण कटिबंधीय और शीतोष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवातों के बीच अन्तरों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, उष्ण कटिबंधीय चक्रवातों के वैश्विक वितरण का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Tropical cyclones - These are the cyclones which originates near equator [10°N - 10°S]

Extra tropical cyclone ie Temperate cylones - These originate near 30°N - 60°N and 30°S - 60°S.

Differences between tropical and temperate cyclones -

(1) Primary circulation for the tropical cyclones is Trade winds while that for temperate cyclones is westerlies. This is the reason that temperate cyclone move west to east while tropical cyclone move east to west.

(2) Tropical cyclones are associated with convectional rainfall while temperate cyclones results in frontal precipitation.

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(3) Temperate cyclones exists entire year while tropical cyclone originates generally at Nov - to Feb

(4) Tropical cyclones are more destructive as compare to Temperate cyclones as the reason being more heat and cummulonimbous clouds.

(5) Tropical cyclones have circular Isobars while Temperate cyclones have elliptical Isobars.

(6) Diameter of Temperate cyclones is greater than tropical cyclone ie Tropical Dia = 800 - 1000 Km
Temperate Dia = 1000 - 1600 Km

It must be noted here in distribution of cyclones that tropical cyclones do not originate in South Atlantic ocean as ITCZ

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is not formed because sea surface temperature is low

Global distribution of tropical cyclones

fig 1.1- P

Place	Name
North Atlantic	Hurricane
Australia	willie - willie
Philippines	Baguio
Indian ocean	Tropical cyclone

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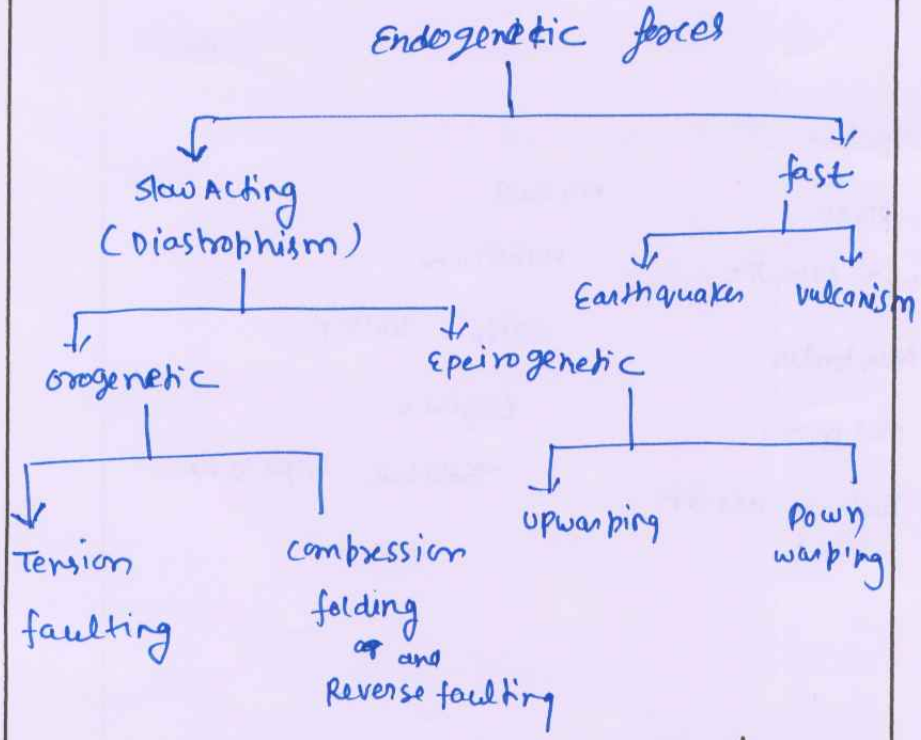
2. What are Endogenetic forces? Illustrate their role in the formation of various landforms.

अंतर्जनित (इंडोजेनेटिक) बल क्या हैं? विभिन्न भू-आकृतियों के निर्माण में उनकी भूमिकाओं को सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Endogenic forces are the forces which operates of inside from the earth. Source of these forces is the radioactive decay in outer core. These ~~processed~~ forces results in endogenic processes.



classification and role of endogenic forces

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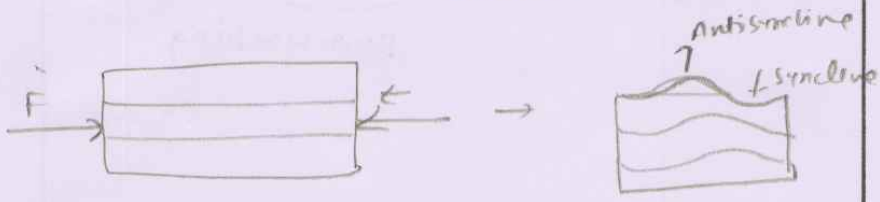
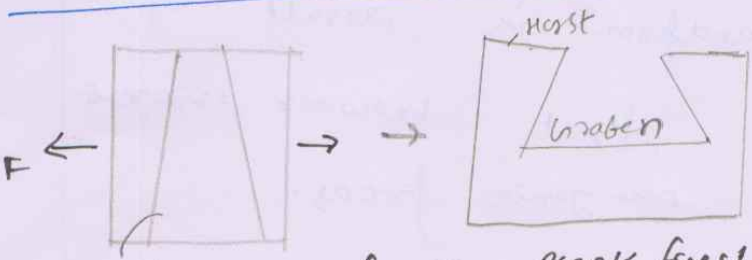
Folding – folding refers to buckling of earth crust and results in fold mountains due to compression.

for e.g. Himalaya ~~Indi~~ Asia
Rockies – N. America
Andese – S. America



fold mountain

faulting – It refers to movement of rocks along a weak zone (i.e fault) due to tensile forces or extreme compression and results into – Horst - Graben topography.



for. eg. Black forest (Germany)

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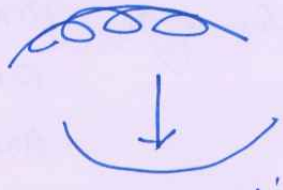
(3) Epeirogenetic movements – These are due to radial forces.



(4) Vulcanism –

Conical Hill or Dome is formed

~~Thus~~ present assemblange of landform is result of eternal fight between endogenic and exogenic forces.

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3. Enumerate the global targets and priorities for action of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. Discuss the positive features and limitations of the framework.
आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण हेतु सेनडाई फ्रेमवर्क के अनुरूप कार्रवाई के लिए वैश्विक लक्ष्यों और प्राथमिकताओं की गणना कीजिए। इस फ्रेमवर्क की सकारात्मक विशेषताओं और सीमाओं की चर्चा कीजिए।

Senadai framework was adopted as a successor to hyogo framework for disaster management. This framework will continue to achieve the goals relating to disaster setup in Yokohama conference.

positive features

(1) It will give greater emphause on community band disaster management.

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(2) It has given thrust to the preventive measures during disaster.

(3) It says that vulnerability analysis of the disaster is the key to mitigation

(4) It aims to utilize the technological advancements in disaster prediction especially earthquakes.

(5) It says that women children and old age are more prone to disaster and specific measures

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must be adopted for prevent.

(6) It has set priorities according to disaster specific measure.

(7) Emphasis on disaster Education

Limitations

(1) It fails to lay down any frame work for cross border cooperation during disasters.

(2) It is mainly a — repetion and not successor of Hyog. frame work.

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4. Elaborate on the crustal movements that led to the Nepal Earthquake in 2015 and subsequent aftershocks that continued for months. Enumerate the measures that can be taken in advance to mitigate the effects of such disasters.

उन भूपर्पटी संचलनों की सोदाहरण व्याख्या कीजिए जिसके कारण 2015 में नेपाल का भूकम्प और उसके बाद कई महीनों तक झटके आते रहे। उन उपायों की गणना कीजिए जो इस प्रकार की आपदाओं के प्रभावों के न्यूनीकरण हेतु समयपूर्व अपनाए जा सकते हैं।

Nepal Earthquake was due to seismically active zone in Himalayan region. In Himalayan region Indian plate is colliding with Eurasian plate.

~~when~~ In this movement Indian plate is going beneath the Eurasian plate.

As a result, Energy has been stored in ~~Ea~~ Earth interior which resulted

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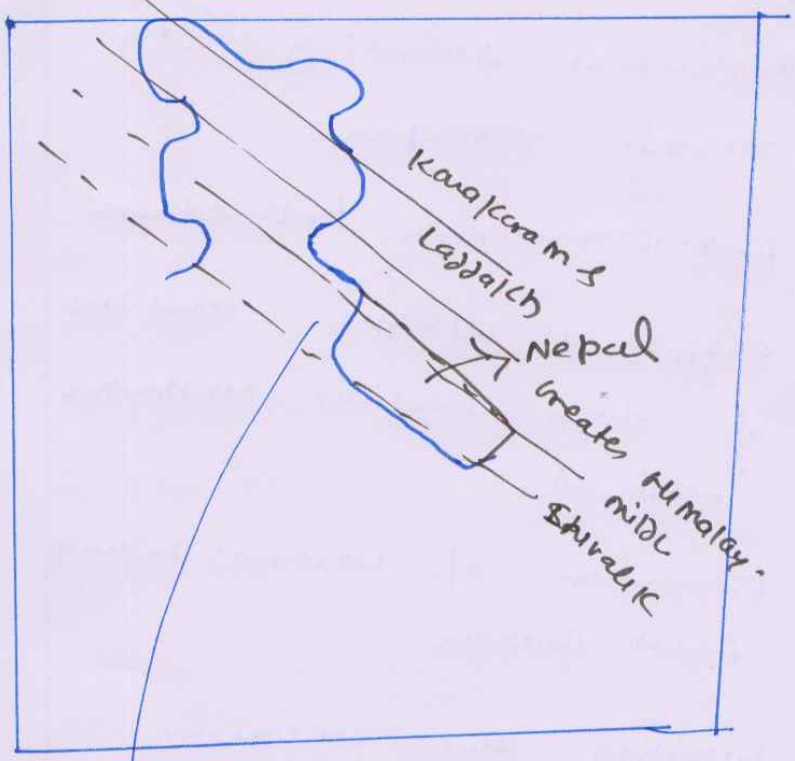
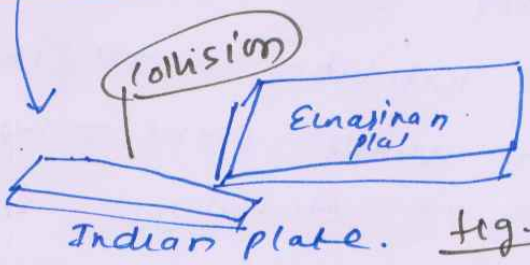
into devastating Earthquake in Nepal in 2015 as the ~~grost~~ energy exceeded the rupture strength of the rocks.





crustal movement in Nepal

fig. 4.1 Dwu EQ

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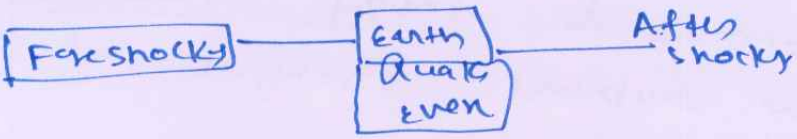
This resulted into mortan of Energy release.



measues

(1) Constructions according to seismic zonations

(2) prep. community preparedness

(3) Engineered designs and use of high quality construction material.

(4) prevention of Reservoir Induced Earth Quakes

(5) Limiting the construction and habitation work in Earth quake prone zones especially in Himalaya

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5. Explain the phenomenon of Sea Floor Spreading. Analyse how this discovery acted as a precursor to the development of Plate Tectonics Theory.
'सागरीय अधस्तल विस्तार' की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। विश्लेषण कीजिए कि इस खोज ने प्लेट विवर्तिनिकी सिद्धांत के विकास में अग्रदूत की भूमिका का निर्वाह किस प्रकार किया है।

Sea floor spreading → This theory was propounded by Harry Hess. He advocated that due to radio-active forces inside the earth — oceanic crust gets spreaded and results in formation of ridges and other land forms.

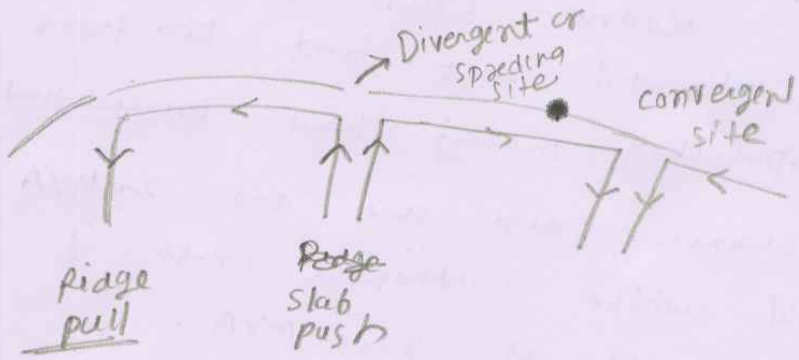

fig. 5-1 - Convection cell model of sea floor spreading.
(Author Holmes)

When sea floor spreads due to convection cells, then Magma

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comes out and new crust is created thus sea floor spreading sites are constructive in nature.

Significance

(1) Earlier it was believed that oceanic crust is older than continental crust but sea floor spreading theory had proved that oceanic crust are are 200 MYA old while continental crust is as old as 3200 MYA.

(2) It helps in determining paleo-magnetism

(3) contribution of sea floor spreading to plate tectonics

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Alfred wegener could not elaborate forces while explaining continental Drift theory.

Sea floor spreading gave input to plate tectonic — regarding operating forces while plate movements input was taken from continental Drift theory.

~~Plate~~

Continental Drift Theory (1920) —Sea floor spreading + Asthenosphere + Paleomagnetism→ Plate Tectonic Theory

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6. Explain the phenomenon of Tsunami formation and highlight reasons for India's vulnerability to Tsunamis. List some measures to mitigate the impact of Tsunamis.
सुनामी उत्पन्न होने की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए और सुनामी के प्रति भारत की सुभेद्यता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। सुनामी के प्रभाव का न्यूनीकरण करने हेतु कुछ उपायों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए।

TSUNAMI - TSU + NAMI (Harbour waves) is a Japanese term meaning "Harbour waves" as there are mainly observed along Harbours.

Formation of Tsunami and Tsunami-genic zones -

(1) Tsunamis are generated in Earthquake prone zones and occurs especially due to faulting.

(2) ~~Ther~~ Tsunamis also occurs due to sudden upheavals in oceanic surfaces and

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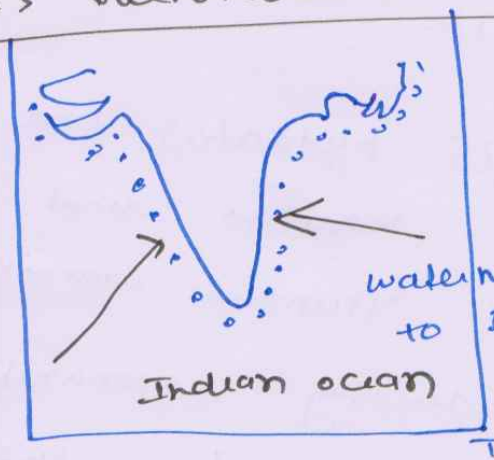
any thing that can "Drastically Transform ocean surface" can bring Tsunami.

For-eg – 2004 tsunami was due to A major Earthquake in India ocean.

India's vulnerability to tsunami



water movement to Indian coast due to Tsunami.

India has long coastline of 7600KM and extensive development in coastal area.

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(1) many Rice cultivation areas are located in costal areas

(2) poor fisherman are also live coastal areas.

(3) Industries etc

Measures

(1) TEWS - Tsunami Early warning system has been operated by IMD.

(2) INCOIS hyderabad under IMD monitors and forecasts tsunami warning

(3) strengthening communities to be prepare for such events

(4) construction of walls in coastal areas as done of Japan.

(5) Mangrove vegetation (Green shield)

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7. Explain the role of Himalayas in influencing the climate of South Asia. Enumerate the changes observed recently in the Himalayan region with respect to climate and geomorphology. What are the possible anthropogenic causes behind them ?
दक्षिण एशिया की जलवायु को प्रभावित करने में हिमालय की भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए। हिमालयी क्षेत्र में जलवायु और भू-आकृतिविज्ञान के संबंध में हाल ही में चिन्हित किए गए परिवर्तनों की गणना कीजिए। इनके पीछे संभावित मानवजनित कारण क्या हैं?

Himalaya Act as a huge - climatic, physical and cultural ~~factor~~ factor and influences the climate of south Asia in - following way -

(1) It seperates the Indian-Sub-continent from Euratia.

(2) It prevents cold winds - coming from siberian - Anticyclone.

(3) Role in Indian Monsoon →
Himalaya plays an important role in monsoon by blocking south-west winds.

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Change in Himalaya with respect to climate and Geomorphology.

(1) Retreating Glacier – Due to climate change.

(2) Increased Land slides and Avalanche Events

(3) Seismic Gaps – There are the areas where statistically an earthquake is due.

(4) Events of floods and flash floods had increased and 2014-15 Jammu - Kashmir flood flood was catastrophic.

(B) Anthropogenic causes

(1) Increased human intervene

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due to tourism and habitation etc.

(2) Due to deforestation of Himalayan forests.

(3) establishments of research centres such as AIRES Telescope and high altitude research centre.

(4) There anthropogenic factors had adversally impacted the flora fauna and irritation to numerous disasters.

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8. The first ever SAARC disaster management exercise, named SAADMEx, was recently hosted by India whose theme was "one SAARC, one response". Discuss the need for cooperation among SAARC countries for 'Disaster Risk Reduction'. How can India contribute to the same?

प्रथम बार आयोजित साडमेक्स (SAADMEx) नामक सार्क आपदा प्रबंधन अभ्यास की हाल ही में भारत द्वारा मेजबानी की गई थी, जिसका केन्द्रीय भाव था "एक सार्क, एक अनुक्रिया"। सार्क देशों के बीच 'आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण' के लिए सहयोग की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा कीजिए। भारत इस हेतु किस प्रकार योगदान कर सकता है?

SAARC countries are vulnerable to many disasters due to their location in seismically active zone in Himalyan belt. Apart from this few countries share boundary to oceans as well increasing their risks.

This necessitates for the effective cooperation among the countries.

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First, such initiative was — establishment of SAARC disaster management Authority with — its headquarter in New Delhi.

SAAR countries discussed in SAADMEX about —

Preventive measures

(1) Installation of alert systems for Earthquake and Tsunami.

(2) cross boundary cooperation in case of disasters.

(3) mock excercise to prepare communities

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they also discussed for — ~~sutra~~ post disastrous consequence

(1) such as effective rescue, and rehabilitation"

India's contributions

(1) ~~India~~ During nepal — Earthquake, India was — the first responder to disaster from International — community

(2) India has recently mooted the Idea of SAAR Satellite.

(3) India has installed ~~SARCL~~ TEWS sg and Earth Quake alert system

(4) (NAVIC / IRNSS can also help in predict disasters for SAAR cons

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9. What impact does earth's revolution have on hemispherical advent of seasons and on length of the day? In this regard, discuss the concept of Daylight Savings Times (DST) and evaluate its utility in India.
ऋतुओं के गोलार्द्धीय आगमन और दिन की लम्बाई पर पृथ्वी के परिक्रमण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इस संदर्भ में दिवलोक बचत समय (डेलाइट सेविंग टाइम- डी.एस.टी.) की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में इसकी उपयोगिता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Earth makes a revolution of sun in around 365 days and it is an important factor in determining seasonality in earth.

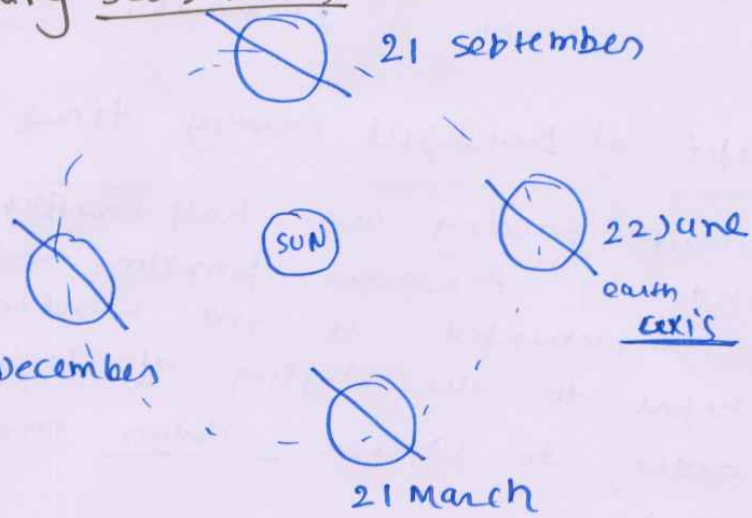

fig. 9.1 – March of sun and seasonality due to revolution

Date	Phenomenon	Sun's Declination
21 March	Vernal Equinox	0°
22 June	Summer solstice	23½ N
21 September	Autumn equinox	0°
22 December	Winter solstice	23½ S.

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(1) when Northern hemisphere is sun-facing then days are longer in Northern hemisphere. (from 22 March to 21 Sept

(2) when southern hemisphere is sun facing then days are longer in southern hemisphere 22 Sept 21 March.

concept of Daylight saving time

Daylight saving was half heartedly proposed by Benzamin franklin and later implemented in 2nd world war. It refers to the shifting of clock in order to utilize dawn and twilight.

procedure

(1) Generally, clocks are shifted ofew hour later in April last weekend and reversed in october last weekend.

(2) Since, Dawn and twilight time

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is very low near equator - this concept is not very useful ~~in eq~~ near equator.

Evaluation of DST in India

(1) Central India and North India has a difference of 20-25 longitude and have wastage of energy and synchronization problems. Issue of Chaibagan time zone can be solved through DST in India.

(2) safer journeys of school bus etc

(3) Energy saving.

(4) Greater leasure time.

Since, North Easten India is quite above equator so it can be successfully applied.

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10. Explain the difference between chemical weathering and physical weathering. What is the ecological and economic significance of weathering?
रासायनिक अपक्षय और भौतिक अपक्षय के बीच अंतर की व्याख्या कीजिए। अपक्षय का पारिस्थितिक और आर्थिक महत्व क्या है?

Weathering – Weathering is an – exogenetic process which refers to disintegration and decomposition of rocks INSITU. operating force for weathering is sun's heat.

Types
(1) chemical (2) Physical
(3) Biological.

Chemical → It refers to the change in rocks due to chemical reactions such as carbonation hydration, and oxidation etc

for. eg Karst Topography is due to chemical weathering

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Physical weathering – Physical weathering is due to physical forces and results into outcomes such as exfoliations. It is due to pressure etc.

Significance of weathering

Ecological – weathering add minerals into rocks & which gives rise to the bio-diversity

Rock $\xrightarrow[+\text{ other factors}]{\text{weathering}}$ soil

Economic significance –

(1) Growth of vegetation, agriculture and forest in soil

(2) Lime stone, Karst topography etc

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11. NDMA has recently decided to address urban flooding as a separate disaster, delinking it from floods. What is the difference between flooding and urban flooding? What measures need to be taken to mitigate and prevent urban floods?
एन.डी.एम.ए. ने हाल ही में शहरी बाढ़ की घटनाओं को बाढ़ से अलग करके पृथक आपदा के रूप में संबोधित करने का निर्णय लिया है। बाढ़ तथा शहरी बाढ़ में क्या अंतर है? शहरी बाढ़ को कम करने और रोकने के लिए कौन से उपाय किए जाने की आवश्यकता है।

Flooding - It is due to excess of water due to natural reasons such as excessive rainfall etc.

Urban flooding - It is due to design factors of cities, over population, poor drainage system etc. ie mainly the natural factors are supplemented by the anthropogenic factors -

~~(1)~~ Reasons

(1) Concrete structure -

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structures in urban areas are made of concrete. such as roads etc. It make structure non-permeable and non porous. and prevents percolation of water.

(2) poor drainage system :- Either due to lack defects in design or undercapacity.

(3) Due to ~~bolt~~ blockade of sewage lines.

NDMA has recently decided to list urban flooding

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seperate from flooding as both disasters requires — seperate measures.

for eg — floods occurs in Bihar due to change of course of rivers — its prevention will require construction of dams etc.

but urban flood — prevention / mitigation will require —

1. structural reforms
2. Research of new materials for construction etc

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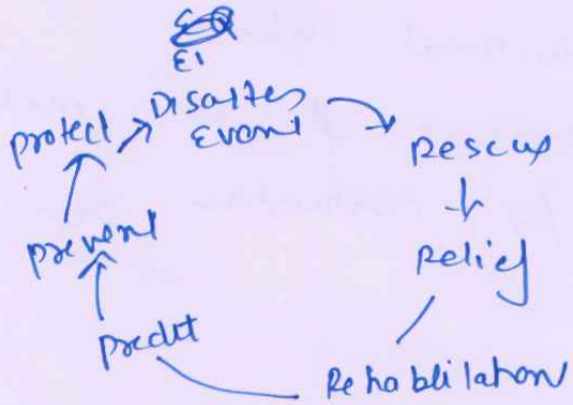
12. An effective disaster plan should not only include 3R's - Rescue, Relief and Rehabilitation, but also 3P's - Predict, Prevent and Protect. Elaborate.
प्रभावी आपदा प्रबंधन योजना में केवल तीन आर - रेस्क्यू, रिलीफ और रिहेबिलिटेशन अर्थात् बचाव, राहत और पुनर्वास ही नहीं, बल्कि तीन पी- प्रेडिक्ट, प्रिवेन्ट और प्रोटेक्ट अर्थात् अनुमान, निवारण और संरक्षण भी सम्मिलित होने चाहिए। विस्तारपूर्वक बताइए।

Since disasters are the catestrophic events only focus on Rescue, relief and Rehabilitation had failed in past in saving lives and property including infrastructure.

Disaster continum cycle



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According to Disaster continuum - cycle -

(1) Prediction of Events is very - important as necessary measures can be taken timely. This is the reason that Earthquakes are very - dangerous as they can not be predicted easily

(2) Prevention & protection - It means that taking measures to prevent disasters from occuring or otherwise protecting infra lines and resources.

However, even after the prediction, prevention and protection, of disaster -

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occurs then →

(1) affected people must be rescued as fast as possible". as "Initial hours are the golden hours in Disaster management".

(2) Role of communities become very important in rehabilitation and rescue.

(3) medical facilities and relief measures must be taken keeping in mind the vulnerability analysis.

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13. Explain the different types of earthquake waves and the concept of shadow zone. What inferences can we draw from shadow zones regarding the interior of the Earth?
विभिन्न प्रकार के भूकंपीय तरंगों और छाया क्षेत्र की अवधारणा की व्याख्या कीजिए। पृथ्वी के आंतरिक भाग के संबंध में छाया क्षेत्रों से हम क्या निष्कर्ष निकाल सकते हैं?

Energy from Earthquakes is released in form of waves (EQ)

Foreshocks — EQ — Aftershock

Earthquake waves ~~are~~ can be classified as below –

- EQ waves
  - Body waves (Inside Earth)
    - P (Primary wave)
    - S (Surface waves)
  - Surface wave (on the surface of Earth)
    - L (Love waves)
    - R (Rayleigh wave)

1) P waves → these are push-pull waves like sound waves. These are fastest and first to reach earth surface

2) S waves → These are shear waves.

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particle movt

wave movement

- Primary wave can travel in solid liquid and gas but S waves can only travel in solids

L waves - These are snake like wave and most destructive

particle motion

wave movement.

R waves. There are orbital waves and slowest

Concept of shadow zone

Shadow zone of P waves is narrower than that of S wave

S waves.

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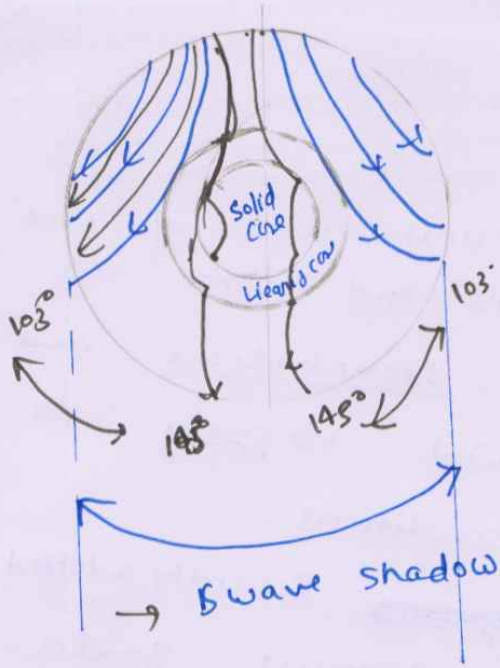

fig. 13.1

P wave shadow zone – 103° – 140° N
103° – 140° S.

~~Indat~~ Inferences –

(1) since S waves can not pass through liquid so it can be infered that outer core is liquid

(2) velocity of P waves increased in inner core – hence inner core is solid.

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14. The recently declared Sustainable Development Goals have 'protecting life below the water' as one of its goals. In light of the above statement, illustrate the increased vulnerability of marine life due to climate change and suggest some measures to tackle the same.

हाल ही में घोषित किए गए सतत विकास लक्ष्यों में 'समुद्री जीवन का संरक्षण' भी एक लक्ष्य है। उपर्युक्त कथन के आलोक में, जलवायु परिवर्तन के कारण समुद्री जीवन की बढ़ती सुभेद्यता को सोदाहरण स्पष्ट कीजिए और इसका सामना करने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

According to IUCN, most of the marine animals and flora is stenothermal, stenohaline and has maintained isostasy in undisturbed conditions.

Recently adopted sustainable development goals - gives emphasis on protecting environment including marine one..

Climate change had significantly put threat to marine environment including flora & fauna by changing temperature,

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salinity and mineral composition.

ELNINO and marine environment –

(1) It brings the ~~hot~~ cold water on the surface of Indian ocean and warm water on peru coast thus adversally affects coaral Health which are very susaptible to temperature ($25^\circ < T < 27^\circ$ for corals).

(2) climate change has also ~~of~~ adversally affected the upwelling phenomenon in oceans thus disturbed the transportation of minerals and oxygen to marine flora & fauna.

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measures.

(1) climate engineering solutions such as artificial upwelling, and

(2) carbon sequestration. → trees. Carbifex

pro tell

Climate change has increased CO_2 dissolution and higher BOD & COD. times,

(Biological and chemical oxygen demand)

made marine flora & fauna more vulnerable.

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15. Explain the phenomenon of Anticyclones. Why are they called weatherless phenomena?
प्रतिचक्रवात की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। उन्हें मौसम रहित परिघटना क्यों कहा जाता है?

Anticyclones - Anticyclones are the wind system with the high pressure system at the centre unlike low pressure in cyclones.

For eg.
→ Tibetan Anticyclone during Indian monsoon
→ Siberian Anticyclone.

These Anticyclonic condition can occur in upper and lower Atmosphere both.

Unlike cyclones which ~~causes~~ bring huge variability in the weather condition such

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Convectional and frontal precipitation, the Anticyclonic are called — weatherless phenomenon because-

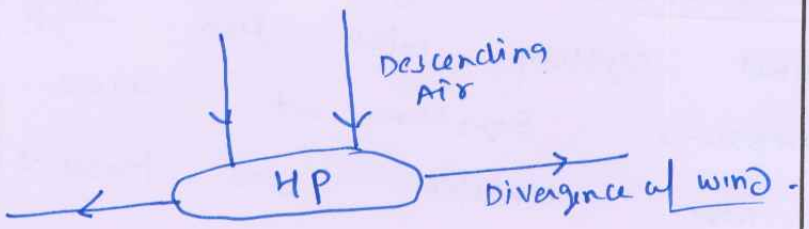

fig. 15.1 - Wind Divergence and Descending air in the Anticyclone

- since ~~wind~~ Air moves from high pressure to low pressure — ~~It~~ it results into descending air.
- while clouds are formed generally due to ascending air.

Thus, without clouds precipitation can not occur and this results into

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weather/en phenomenon.

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16. What is a heat wave? Discuss the health impacts of heat wave in India. Analyse the reasons behind high incidence of mortality rates due to heat wave in India. Suggest measures to tackle the above problem.

हीट वेव (ऊष्ण लहर) क्या है? भारत में हीट वेव के स्वास्थ्य संबंधी प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। भारत में हीट वेव के कारण उच्च मृत्यु दर की घटना के पीछे विद्यमान कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। उपर्युक्त समस्या का समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

Heat waves are the extreme hot weather conditions often related with humidity. IMD (Indian meteorological department) defines heat wave as rise in 5° temperature for more than 5 days. from temperature of last 40 years in same period.

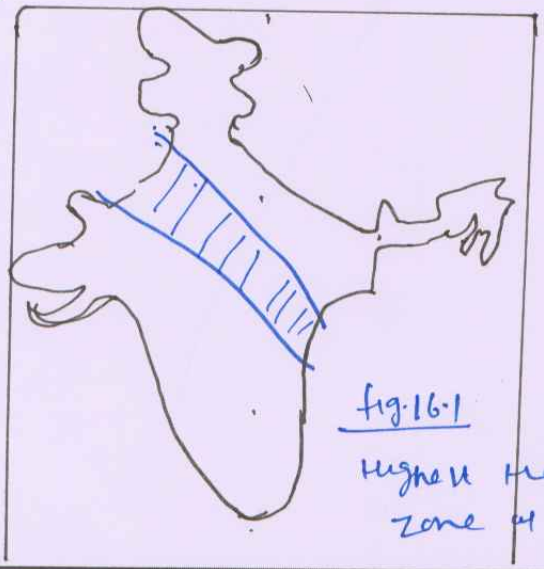

fig.16.1
Highest heat prone zone of India.

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Reasons. Heat wave in India is often related with the anti cyclonic conditions which result into descending air, without rainfall, high heat (like Horse latitudes).

Impacts of Heat wave

Health impacts

(1) Brain stroke
(2) Migrain related problem
(3) irritation & itching
(4) Dehydration
(5) Dermatitis.

Some time in extreme case, it results into death and cases of mortality due to heat wave are rising.

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In India, impact gets aggravated and mortality is high due to low awareness, and weak primary health care. Apart from this most of the rural population works on agriculture fields which is more prone and vulnerable to heat wave shocks.

This problem can be effectively addressed by bringing awareness, effective alert system and ensuring continuous supply of electricity in all areas.

~~This~~ Heat wave problem is more serious in India as it impact not only human but also flora fauna and biodiversity.

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17. It has been observed that glacial loss in the Himalayas has accelerated over the last four decades. Discuss the causes and consequences of glacial retreat in the Himalayas.
ऐसा देखा गया है कि हिमालयी क्षेत्र में हिमनदों की क्षति पिछले चार दशकों से तीव्र होती चली गयी है। हिमालयी क्षेत्र में हिमनदों के पिघलने और पीछे हटने के कारणों और परिणामों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

According to satellite images of NASA and other researches, it has been found that glacial loss in the Himalaya has accelerated over last 4 decades and rate is even increasing.

In 2012, NASA published an image chorabari glacier in Uttarakhand which later resulted in huge catastrophic event of cloud burst and flash floods.

Melting of glacier in part has been replenished by snowfall ~~due to rain~~ ~~and the~~.

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but in present scenario, rainfall (snow) has decreased due to various factors such as Elnino and global warming.

Causes of glacial loss

(1) ELNINO – It has resulted into increase in temperature and decreased precipitation.

(2) Global warming – Due to various anthropogenic factors, global warming and temperature increased has resulted into melting of glaciers

(3) Human encroachment and settlement – Various – research, laboratories and telescopes has been –

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setup in himalayan region — which has increased energetic radiation and resulting to melting of glacier.

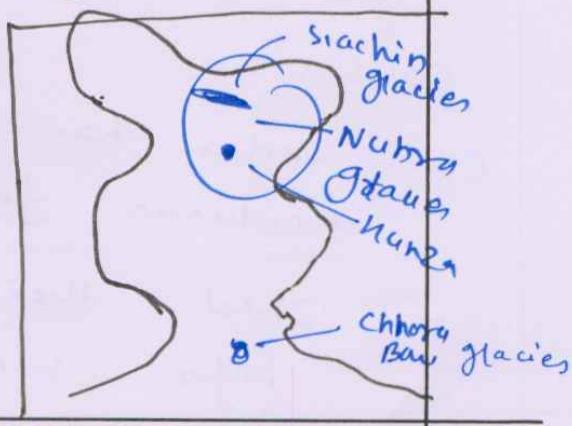
for eg. India has recently setup and ARFS telescope and high altitude research centre.

consequences of glacial retreat

(1) floods and flash flood as in Uttarakhand.

(2) Loss of Biodiversity.
for eg. ~~suse~~ threat to snow Leopard etc

(3) Increased Land slides



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18. Forest fire pose a threat not only to the forest wealth but also to the entire regime of flora and fauna. What are the causes of forest fire? Discuss the ecological, economic and social impacts of forest fires.
वन की आग न केवल वन सम्पत्ति बल्कि क्षेत्र की संपूर्ण वनस्पतियों और जीवों के लिए भी खतरा प्रस्तुत करती है। वनों में आग लगने के कारण क्या हैं? वन में आग लगने के पारिस्थितिक, आर्थिक और सामाजिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Forest fire events ~~in India~~ are due to various natural and anthropogenic factors. Recently Uttarakhand and Himachal pradesh 2016 forest fires witnessed huge loss to biodiversity. Forest survey of India is responsible for assessment of forest fire in India.

Causes

(1) India has huge belt of deciduous forests which shed their leave before summer. This

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act as fuel for forest fires.

(2) India people clear the forest surface in order to ~~get~~ collect forest - produce such as fruits and flowers etc. There can be easily collected in clear - surfaces.

(3) Jhum Cultivation - Jhum Cultivation is practised - intensively in North-Eastern region is major cause of forest fires.

(4) ELNINO - It has been - a major factor in forest fires including India, Australia and Indonesia.

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- Ecologically ~~सुग्रा~~ forest fires devastate wealth of the valuable flora and fauna and irreparable loss to biodiversity and even extinction of some endemic species. Soil Erosion, water recycling also gets affected.
- Economical Impact.
  - Loss of timber, fruit resources
  - Loss of Bio fuel
- Many communities (especially Tribal) are completly dependent on forest produce and their welfare gets adversally affected.

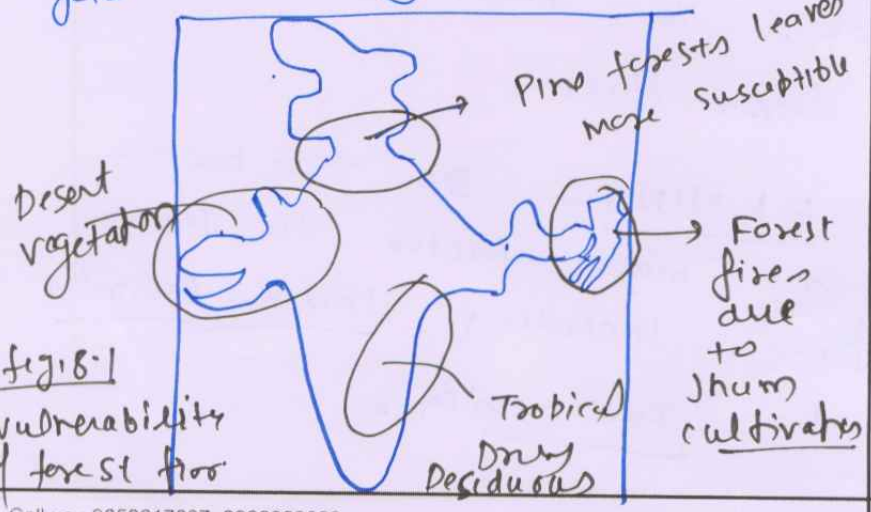

fig. 8.1
vulnerability of forest fire

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19. It is said that there is a strong correlation between El Nino event and a poor monsoon. Elucidate. Do you agree that recent events of extreme weather conditions is a result of El Nino? Give reasons.
यह कहा जाता है कि अलनीनो परिघटना और कमजोर मानसून के बीच मजबूत सहसंबंध है। इसे स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं कि हाल ही की मौसमी दशाओं संबंधी चरम घटनाएँ अलनीनो का परिणाम हैं? कारण बताइए।

Elnino refers to the appearance of warm water and Low pressure in east pacific ocean (perucoast) and cold water and high-pressure in ~~east~~ west pacific ocean. (Indian ocean side).

During ~~Normal~~ EL NINO condition

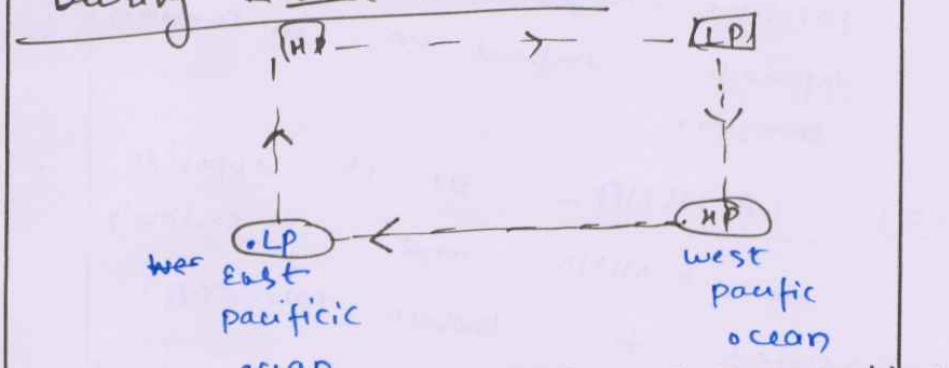

fig (19.1) – EL NINO pressure conditions

- During Elnino west pacific ocan ocean become cold and it results into descending air

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which causes decreased precipitation in Indian ocean region. These are called teleconnections and ELNINO is negatively related to the Indian Monsoon

However ELNINO is not the ~~at~~ single teleconnection factor which affects Indian monsoon.

(1) Indian ocean Dipole → It has positive - negative and neutral unperiodic impact on ~~an~~ Indian monsoon.

(2) LA NINA - It is opposite to ELNINO and is positively related to Indian monsoon.

India had witnessed very low rainfall since 2013 and according to (IMD) Indian Meteorological Department

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reason is ~~Elnino~~ ELNINO.

- It also results in forest fires etc
- It is related with the extreme droughts in India.

waning of Elnino in 2016 has given new hope to Monsoon and Indian Agriculture as IMD has predicted above normal rainfall.

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20. "Rising accidents involving merchant ships leading to oil spills in Indian waters is a growing concern that needs to be addressed." Discuss the impact of oil spills on marine environment. Also, suggest measures to prevent such disasters.

"व्यवसायी जहाज संबंधी दुर्घटनाओं के निरंतर बढ़ने के कारण भारतीय जल क्षेत्र में तेल रिसाव एक बढ़ती चिंता का विषय है, जिसका समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है।" समुद्री पर्यावरण पर तेल रिसाव के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस प्रकार की आपदाओं का निवारण करने हेतु उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

~~oil spill~~ According to IMO (International Maritime organisation), case of oil spills are increasing. Indian ocean has also witnessed many oil spills. Growing concern is that even "Inland waterways" has also witnessed oil spills.

for e.g. ~~oil~~ Sunderbans oil spill - 2014

oil spill is threatening source of marine pollution and worrying fact is that these oils and petrochemicals are non biodegradable.

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Impact

(1) Impact on flora - marine water supports numerous phytoplankton which are helps in carbon sequestration gets adversally - effected.

(2) Impact on fauna - many fishes whales shark ~~other~~ and marine animals such as Dugong gets ~~adves~~ negatively impated. oil spills even carried to to extinction of some - species.

(3) Impact on coral health - coral is very susceptible to marine pollution. According to NASA satellite images, coral area. then declined in the zones of oil spills.

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Measures -

Major cause of oil ~~acc~~ spill is ship accident either due to collision or otherwise.

(1) Ship traffic controller systems should ~~works on~~ be designed and operated in more effective way

(2) Decongestion of marine Traffic.

(3) Bio Remediation & Phyto Remediation

During ~~In~~ Mumbai oil spill in Arabian sea, professor Anand mohan chakraborty designed an superbug - psuedomonas pudita which effectively ~~solv~~ depolluted the marine water.

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
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17	12.5	
18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI and ENGLISH.
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What role has the constitution envisaged for the Governor with respect to administration of Scheduled and Tribal Areas? Critically evaluate the success of provisions of Fifth and Sixth schedules in achieving their objectives.

अनुसूचित एवं जनजातीय क्षेत्रों के प्रशासन के संबंध में संविधान में राज्यपाल के लिए कौन-सी भूमिका परिकल्पित की गई है? अपने उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में पांचवीं और छठी अनुसूची के विभिन्न उपबंधों की सफलता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Fifth and sixth schedule provides political autonomy in governance of tribal areas. sixth schedule deals with meghalaya, Assam, Tripura, and mizoram and ~~Assa~~ 5th Schedules deals with other tribal states.

Role of Governer

(1) Governer can increase, decrease or alter the area of tribal area.

(2) Governer can modify the law of parliament in the form

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which it will be applicable.

(3) Governer can authorize the autonomous council for tax collections

(4) It can provide for the autonomy regarding land rights, forest rights and cultural practices etc.

Evaluation

(1) It had succeeded in curbing insurgency in north east.

(2) Various accords like Mizo peace accord and Assam Accord to establish peace.

(3) These provisions of autonomy had helped in curbing

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the insurgency.

way forward

removing AFSPA (B.P. Jeevan reddy committee) and strengthening provisions of inner line permit can further boost the autonomy of these areas and can help in mainstreaming the political democracy.

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2. In view of the argument that governance is caught in a logjam of far too many checks and not enough balances, has the time arrived to have a relook at the powers of Rajya Sabha? Discuss keeping in mind the constitutional rationale and the role performed by Rajya Sabha over the years.

इस तर्क के आलोक में कि सरकार अत्यधिक व्यवधानों से घिरी हुई है और इसके पास इन व्यवधानों का पर्याप्त समाधान भी नहीं है, बताईए कि क्या राज्य सभा की शक्तियों के पुनर्विलोकन का समय आ गया है? संवैधानिक औचित्य एवं निकट अतीत में राज्य सभा द्वारा निभायी गयी भूमिका के परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए।

Rajyasabha has been conceived on the principle of equality of Houses and is considered as second house unlike Legislative council's being secondary. Houses constitutional rationale and role performed by Rajyasabha

(1) Article 249 — To empower parliament to legislate on state subjects

(2) Article 312 — Resolution for creation of All India services

(3) Article 368 — Equal say as Loksabha

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in constitutional and ordinary Bills

(4) Incorporates talent through Nominated members

(5) prevents hasty decisions of Loksabha

(6) Balancing wheel of federalism to protect the interests of states

Rajyasabha – and Logjam in governance

(1) GST was stuck in R-S since many years.

(2) opposition in Rajyasabha is mainly due to political reasons as govt of the day does not enjoy the confidence only in Loksabha.

However, Rajyasabha has very limited powers in money

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matters (A 109, A 110). ~~[illegible]~~

Checks by Rajyasabha are in spirit of federalism and any deadlock can be overcome through joint sitting (A 108) or temporary through ordinance (A 123).

However, camouflage of money Bill should not be used to bypass Rajyasabha as in case of Aadhar Bill.

—x—x—

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3. The constitutional provisions relating to office of profit have been violated over the years in spirit, even as they have been adhered to in letter. Discuss in light of various judgment(s) of the Apex Court in this regard.

कागजी तौर पर पालन किए जाने के बावजूद, लाभ के पद से संबंधित संवैधानिक प्रावधानों का स्वभाविक तौर पर पिछले कुछ वर्षों में उल्लंघन ही किया गया है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न निर्णयों के आलोक में इस पर चर्चा कीजिए।

office of profit is not defined in the constitution and its definition has evolved based on various supreme court judgements

Shibu Soren vs Dayanand Sahay

conditions of office of profit

(1) who is appointing authority
(2) who pay remuneration
(3) whether the govt have control over the functioning
(4) whether the govt can remove from the office
(5) what are the functions performed by the office [advisory or executive etc].

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Violation of Constitutional provisions

(1) Article 102 & 191 → member of parliament and Legislature assembly shall not hold office of profit.
[parliament can exempt any office from its definition] →

There has been constant attempts to exempt more offices to harm the spirit of constitution.

(2) Article 239(AA) - CoM strength in Delhi is limited to 10%

(3) Parliamentary secretary issue -
There have been tendency to appoint more and more parliament any secretaries. Recent controversy being in Delhi, when President rejected the bill exempting the

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Parliamentary secretaries from the office of profit.

way forward

A) A joint parliamentary committee could be constituted to define the office of profit. Lack of clear definition is the main problem.

In this regard, UK model can be followed where it is defined with the creation of office itself that whether it is office of profit or not.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. While holding simultaneous elections to the Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies offers various advantages, it brings its own set of complexities. Discuss.

यद्यपि संसद और राज्य विधान सभाओं के लिए एक साथ चुनाव आयोजित करने के अनेकों लाभ हैं किन्तु इसकी अपनी जटिलताएँ भी हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The concept of simultaneous elections is not new in India and synchronism was lost in 1967 due to

(1) use of Article 356
(2) Article 352
(3) com Advice to dissolve assemblies for political gain.
(4) use of No confidence motions

Advantages / Need of simultaneous election

(1) Governance

A) During frequent elections, public work takes back seat.

B) Frequent elections increases parliamentary disruptions

(2) Administrative

A) Police, security and public

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

officers are most of the time engaged in Conducting elections.

(B) Increased corruption due to frequent elections and administrative convenience

3) Economic

A) Less impact of model code of conduct in developmental works

B) Saving in Elections expenses

complexities

(1) Constitutional amendment – as under A 85 and A 164, Sessions of parliament and Legislature assemblies must meet withing six months.

(2) It can mix National issues with local issues.

(3) Large number of VVPAT, EVM and security personnels at a single time

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way forward / conclusion

(1) German model of constructive No confidence motion. (Law Commission)

(2) Under Article 243 E(4), Panchayat model of synchronized elections can be adopted.

(3) Election commission had recommended for holding elections at the interval of 2½ years to reduce the election burden.

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5. The right to live with dignity under Article 21 includes the right to die with dignity. Discuss in light of various judicial pronouncements by the Apex Court on this matter. Also, critically examine the various issues associated with the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients Bill 2016.

अनुच्छेद 21 के अंतर्गत मानवीय प्रतिष्ठा के साथ जीने के अधिकार में सम्मान के साथ मरने का अधिकार भी सम्मिलित है। इस मामले पर सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के विभिन्न न्यायिक घोषणाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, "मेडिकल ट्रीटमेंट ऑफ टर्मिनली इल पेशेंट्स बिल- 2016" से संबद्ध विभिन्न मुद्दों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

Article 21 provides that state shall not take individual's right to life and liberty except according to procedure established by law.

It is also argued that right to life also include right to die (suicide) and right to die with dignity. [Euthanasia].

P. Rathinam case (1994) - SC held that individual have right to take their life [i.e right to die] [sec 309 IPC became illegal]

Gian Kaur case (1996) - SC reversed 1994 decision and section 309 which criminalises succide again got revived

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Euthanasia is of two types active [lethal drug is given] and passive [life support system is withdrawn].

Aruna Sambaug case (2011) - SC held that passive Euthanasia can be allowed on case by case basis but active Euthanasia is illegal.

many countries in the world including Belgium, Netherland and Luxemberg allow Euthanasia. Indian supreme court had observed that our society is not so modern and health care is backward so issue need to be withheld here but directed the govt. to repeal section 309 of IPC.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

medical Treatment of Terminally ill patents Bill 2016 aims to provide humane treatment to person suffering from excruciating pain diseases

x x

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. Inspite of 15 years of being in existence, it is often argued that MPLADS has failed to meet its objectives. Critically analyse along with reforms required to improve its implementation. Also discuss if this scheme should be discontinued in light of 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution.

15 वर्षों से अस्तित्व में होने के बाद भी, प्राय: यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि MPLADS अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने में विफल रहा है। इसके कार्यान्वयन के लिए आवश्यक सुधारों के संबंध में बताते हुए इसका आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस विषय पर भी पर चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या संविधान के 73वें और 74वें संशोधन के आलोक में इस योजना को बंद कर देना चाहिए।

MPLAD scheme - ministry of ~~sch~~ statistics and programme implementation is responsible and MPs are given 5 ~~crore~~ crore fund per year for developmental works in their constituency.

criticism

(1) violation of separation of power - as MP play role of legislature ~~of~~ and executive.

However, SC had upheld the validity of MPLAD scheme.

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(2) Scattered work – Big developmental work can not be taken

(3) prone to corruption with collusion with contractors.

(4) 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments and MPLAD

→ It is argued that MPLAD schemes undermines the role of local bodies.

→ It has also been demanded that Funds should be devolved to local bodies instead of MPLAD.

However, MPLAD scheme is an ambitious component of Sansad Adarsh Gram yojna

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for effective rural development

There is need to link the MPLAD with other schemes and bringing it in the synchronism with works of Local bodies is the way forward.

x x

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7. Mentioning the positions taken by the Supreme Court and the Government of India, examine the rationale behind the idea of National Court of Appeal (NCA).

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और भारत सरकार द्वारा अपनाए गए रुख का उल्लेख करते हुए राष्ट्रीय अपील न्यायालय (नेशनल कोर्ट ऑफ़ अपील-NCA) के विचार के पीछे विद्यमान तर्क का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Law commission in its 229 report mooted the idea of constitutional court and National court of Appeal to establish regional benches of supreme court.

Rationale

(1) Judicial delays -
3 crore pending cases with 60000 in supreme court.

(2) Decreased constitutional benches
1960 - 100
2014 - 8 constitutional benches.

Even the judgments like Suresh Kumar Kaushal case and Shreya Singhal vs UOI were taken by 2 judges bench.

(3) Rising burden on SC due to PIL and SLP (special leave petition) (A 136).

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(4) After a amendment in CrPC, 2002 justice has been distant after the appeal in High court.

(5) Access to justice due to geographical proximity.

Delhi = 12%
Haryana - 8%

Andhra Pradesh = 2%
Tamilnadu = 2%

% cases in supreme court.

Position of Government → GoI is opposed to idea as this will require constitutional amendment [Article 130 says supreme court shall sit in Delhi or otherwise decided by CJI with permission of president

Position of judiciary - Judiciary had opposed this idea in the past due to

A) possible ~~decrea~~ curtail in powers of SC

B) Regional Benches can come under parochial influences.

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Recently, in V. Vasanthvadanam case SC shown openness to the idea of National court of appeal.

Law commission is of the view that there is no constitutional requirement.

However, NCA is just a spoke in wheel of judicial-reforms, judiciary needs more-transparency, use of technology e-courts, and filling the vacancies as soon as possible to make justice more accessible

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8. In light of frequent droughts experienced in the country, efficient water management is the need of the hour. How far can Draft National Water Framework Bill, 2016 help in achieving this? Analyse its utility in tackling the issues of inter-state water disputes.

देश में लगातार पड़ रहे सूखे को देखते हुए; कुशल जल प्रबंधन समय की माँग है। इसे प्राप्त करने में राष्ट्रीय जल प्रारूप विधेयक, 2016 (नेशनल वाटर फ्रेमवर्क बिल, 2016) का मसौदा किस सीमा तक सहायता कर सकता है? अन्तर्राज्यीय जल विवादों के मुद्दों से निपटने में इसकी उपयोगिता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Much of the Area in India is drought prone with recently severe drought experienced in Marathwada, Bundelkhand and western India.

Need of efficient water management

(1) To protect the precious natural water resources from pollution etc.

(2) water conservation and harvesting. Eg. Neeranchal watershed programme

(3) promoting inter-state river linking programme.

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Draft framework Bill - 2016

(1) to maintain a balance b/w surface water and ground water utilization.

(2) to promote interstate cooperation in water use.

(3) to provide greater say of local communities in water resources

(4) to create a National water commission as recommended by MIHIR SHAH committee.

Bill and Inter-state water Disputes

A centralise water commission will have control over the interstate river and its dam and it will

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distribute the water resource within states depending upon need and availability.

For eg. - recent cauvery water dispute [A ~~central wat~~ National water commission could have prevented it].

Further there is need to put transfer water into concurrent list for effective water management as recommended by Ashok mehta committee.

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9. It is often said that the Right to Information act is necessary, but not sufficient to improve governance. Do you agree? Also, examine the various structural, procedural and logistical issues with the act.

प्राय: कहा जाता है कि सूचना का अधिकार अधिनियम आवश्यक तो है, लेकिन गवर्नेंस (शासन) में सुधार करने के लिए यह पर्याप्त नहीं है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? साथ ही, इस अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न संरचनात्मक, प्रक्रियात्मक और सुप्रचालनिक (लॉजिस्टिकल) संबंधी मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Right to Information (RTI) Act provides statutory right to access to information, which is tool of good governance by imparting transparency and accountability in the administration.

RTI and good governance

(1) Increased people participation.

(2) Enhance transparency in public procurement

(3) Increased responsiveness in public services delivery

(4) RTI helped in exposing corruption cases like 2G, Coal scam etc

(5) RTI has enhanced efficiency and effectiveness of the system.

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After the enactment of RTI, India's position in corruption perceptions Index has improved [CPI 2015 - 76/169
2014 - 84/169]

However, RTI is just a tool in good governance which is broader concept and requires Business process reengineering (BPR) - e-governance, citizen charters and sevottam etc but RTI is key component of good governance.

~~Structural challenges~~

(1) Challenges of RTI

(1) Lack of sufficient manpower
(2) Lack of record management capability.
(3) Inadequate financial resources
(4) No suo motu disclosal of info.

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(5) Death / killing of RTI activists

(6) political parties are outside the ambit of RTI

Recently CIC had digitized the complant process to fast the processing and CIC will works like court.

In this regard 2nd ARC had recommended for enhanced budget for record management replacing oath of secrecy with oath of transparency and removing colonial instruments like official secrets Act.

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10. While the Right to Education is based on the idea that every child should have an equal right to quality education, it has been facing challenges on various fronts. Comment. Can privatising education provide a solution to the problems being faced?

यद्यपि 'शिक्षा का अधिकार' इस विचार पर आधारित है कि प्रत्येक बच्चे को गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने का समान अधिकार होना चाहिए, इसके बावजूद यह विभिन्न मोर्चों पर चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। क्या शिक्षा का निजीकरण कर देने से सामना की जा रही समस्याएं हल हो सकती हैं?

RTE, 2009 provides ~~uni~~ free and compulsory education for the children of age of 6-14 years.

ASER report 2014 points that in govt schools a student of class V cant read class II standard Book.

challenges R of RTE

(1) Access → Though ~~Access~~ Enrollment has increased to more than 90% but retention rate is very low Retention rate [≈ 71%]. These

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

~~को need~~

(2) Equity - social discrimination on the basis of caste and gender

(3) Quality - poor Quality of curriculum, faulty recruitment of teachers etc

(4) Governance - problem of Teacher absenteism and poor teacher to student ratio.

According to PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment) Learning levels in India are very low.

PRIVATISATION : A solution.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Private can ~~provide~~ help in creating good infra, filling need of manpower and improving quality standards.

However, challenges of high capitation fees and cost are the issues.

In this regard, provision RTE [25% reservation in private schools for weaker sections] need to implemented effectively.

There is need to over-haul and improve the existing programmes such as mid-day meal to improve retention rate.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Enumerate the key rights being guaranteed by the Mental Health Care Bill, 2013 passed by the Rajya Sabha recently. Also examine the challenges in its implementation.

हाल ही में राज्य सभा द्वारा पारित मानसिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल विधेयक, 2013 (मेंटल हेल्थ केयर बिल, 2013) द्वारा गारन्टित (प्रत्याभूत) प्रमुख अधिकारों को एक-एक करके बताइए। साथ ही, इसके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

In order to streamline mental Health Act (1986) in consonance with the UN convention on rights of person with disabilities, mental Health care Bill 2013 has been passed in Rajya Sabha —

According to WHO, 6% of the Indian population is suffering from same kind of mental disorder — including schizophrenia, insomnia and depression.

Key rights

(1) Right to choose guardianship and care taker during treatment.

(2) Right to Insurance at par

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with normal abnormalities.

(3) Right against discrimination and social exclusion

(4) Right against use of convulsive Therapies

(5) It aims to decriminalise suicide (Section 309 IPC) by making it a mental disorder.

Challenges

(1) overinclusive definition can put normal people under stigma

(2) overregulation of Psychiatrist doctors

(3) Health is a state subject and challenges of resources and Infra

(4) It does not give way to fullfil the shortage of Psychiatrists.

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(5) According to NHRC, many states like Bihar do not register the mental health care and under report it.

way forward

Increasing mental healthcare expenditure and synchronizing the efforts will National mental health policy and creating robust infra-structure for proper registration of mentally ill patients to prevent them from discrimination

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12. Absence of a powerful and politically accountable leadership in the cities is considered as one of the primary reasons for urban woes. Do you think that direct election of mayor can help in overcoming this issue? What other alternatives can be explored for improving the working of urban local bodies?

शहरों में शक्तिशाली और राजनैतिक रूप से जवाबदेह नेतृत्व का अभाव, शहरी समस्याओं के प्राथमिक कारणों में से एक माना जाता है। क्या आपको लगता है कि महापौर का प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन इस समस्या से उबरने में मदद कर सकता है? शहरी स्थानीय निकायों के कामकाज में सुधार के लिए अन्य क्या विकल्प हो सकते हैं?

Indian urban Local Bodies [74th constitutional amendment Act 1992] are facing many challenges including revenues, multi power centres and Lack of accountability.

(1) 74th CA Act does not clarified the mode of election ~~and~~ of mayor and its powers.

(2) Bifurcation of powers with creation of special purpose vehicle (SPV) in smart city project.

(3) conflict between mayor and municipal commissioner

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It has been argued that-

(1) Direct Election of mayor will create accountable leadership.

(2) Expeditious and fast decisions.

(3) ~~Better~~ more transparency in functioning of urban bodies.

(4) Augmented revenue. by of bodies by greater say in various affairs

Challenges.

(1) municiple commissioners are not willing to give their powers.

(2) If mayor will be ~~diff~~ from different political party than the other members [Heterogenous composition] Then it can create tagram.

(3) Local administrators is a state subject and state are not

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willing to surrender their powers

It hardly matters whether the mayor is directly or indirectly elected there is need to strengthen urban bodies revenue, devolve more powers and giving them more subjects under 12th schedule would improve the working of urban bodies. Rajasthan and Himachal pradesh had already went back from the idea of direct elections of mayor.

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13. It is more difficult to escape the shadow of social discrimination than it is to break the shackles of economic backwardness. Discuss the statement in the context of Dalit capitalism and give an account of the problems that Dalit entrepreneurs have been facing. Also highlight the steps taken by the government in recent times to encourage Dalit empowerment via the market.

आर्थिक पिछड़ेपन की जंजीरों को तोड़ने की तुलना में सामाजिक भेदभाव की छाया से बचना अधिक कठिन है। दलित पूंजीवाद के संदर्भ में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए एवं दलित उद्यमियों द्वारा सामना की जाती रही समस्याओं को विस्तार से बताइए। बाजार के माध्यम से दलित सशक्तिकरण को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए हाल ही में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को चिन्हित कीजिए।

Dalit communities in India had faced many discrimination on social and economic front and traditionally been employed in manual scavenging and agricultural labourers etc.

Dalit capitalism - is term used for economic resurgence of the Dalit communities for economic empowerment.

Dalit capitalism is a ideology to break social penalties through economic

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development of Dalit communities

Challenges in Dalit capitalism

(1) Low level of literacy

(2) Lack of skills.

(3) Lack of credit

Government Initiatives

(1) Stand up India - to provide loan for SC/ST communities.

(2) MUDRA Bank - to refinance small micro, medium industries. More than 65% of these are occupied by Dalit communities.

(3) Mahila-e-Haat scheme to provide market

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. South Asia, with India at its centre, is the fastest growing region for human trafficking in the world. In this context, examine the reasons for human trafficking in India. How does the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seek to address this issue?

मानव तस्करी के मामले में दक्षिण एशिया विश्व में सबसे तेजी से उभरता हुआ क्षेत्र है, जहां भारत इसका केन्द्र है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में मानव तस्करी के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मानव तस्करी (रोकथाम, संरक्षण और पुनर्वास) विधेयक, 2016 इस समस्या का किस प्रकार समाधान करने का प्रयास करता है?

According to an UN report, 18 million people get trafficked every year and Dasara NGO points that - India has 4th largest (%. wise) population of trafficked persons and most of them being female and sex trade.

Reasons.

1. Poverty [Lack of Housing etc makes people more vulnerable].

2. Disasters → According to World Bank people are more vulnerable for trafficking during disasters.

3. Developmental Displacement - For eg - DAM etc.

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4. Climate refugees.

5. War and instability

6. Riots.

Article 23 of the Indian constitution prohibits trafficking in human being Begar, and forced labour and various legislations such as Immoral traffic prevention Act 1986 are in place..

Trafficking of persons (prevention, protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2016 seeks to address this issue by

1. Making synchronization with provisions of Foreigners Act 1946 which punishes ~~act~~ illegal migrants.

2. It is in the consonance with the NHRC Vs State of Arunachal pradesh judgement to give—

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humane treatment to refugees.

3. The Bill seeks multi-targetted approach for rehabilitation and human capital development of trafficked persons.

4. It gives protection to trafficked persons of humane treatment.

However, there is need to develop holistic social infrastructure and particularly women empowerment. Land reforms in Kerala and Karnata are welcome step (Bhoomi project) to curb the bonded labour prone to trafficking.

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15. Though India's performance in Olympics has improved over the years, our sports ecosystem continues to suffer from many deficiencies. Analyze. Enumerate the steps that can be taken to improve India's performance in multi-national sports events.

हालांकि पिछले कुछ वर्षों में ओलंपिक में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार हुआ है, लेकिन हमारे खेल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र में अब भी कई कमियां हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। बहु-राष्ट्रीय खेल प्रतियोगिताओं में भारत के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों को एक-एक करके बताइए।

India's performance in ~~olympics~~ olympics has improved and 2016 Rio olympic India won 1 silver and 1one Bronze

Challenges

(1) To Much focus on Cricket and other sports are neglected

~~(2) creating a national sport~~

(2) Lack of Funding for other sports like wrestling and Archery.

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(3) No National policy for sports

Steps to be taken

(1) identifying the clusters of talent.

For eg - Haryana wrestling.

(2) ~~promo~~ creating a well planned ~~sch~~ sport curriculum from school level.

Recently, high panel committee has been constituted to improve the performance of India in next 3 olympics.

However, issue of drug problems need

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to be addressed which is causing significant loss of valuable human capital in Punjab and North Eastern states

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16. Though economic relations remain the backbone of the India-GCC relationship, both sides have been looking for new areas of cooperation to strengthen their political and strategic ties. Comment.

यद्यपि आर्थिक संबंध अभी भी भारत-GCC संबंधों के रीढ़ हैं, फिर भी अपने राजनीतिक और सामरिक संबंधों को मजबूत करने के लिए दोनों पक्ष सहयोग के नए क्षेत्रों की खोज करते रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India and Gulf countries ~~are~~ share - historical relations/ties which has traditionally being economic in nature. Gulf cooperation council (GCC) is an organisation of six countries Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, OMAN, Kuwait, Bahrain

Economic relations between India and GCC:

(1) Large presence of Indian Diaspora [around 11 million]

(2) Oil Trade - India's oil imports share of around 75%.

(3) Remittances → Indian Diaspora sents large amount of remittances to India.

(4) Saudia Arabia is planning to setup oil reserves in India

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Why both sides are looking for new areas –

(1) changing dynamics with pakistan and GCC. [Pakistan refused to participate in Yemen war].

(2) USA is more Inclining towards ~~रूस~~ GCC rival Iran [Iran – Nuclear Deal]

(3) Global slowdown in oil prices. [GCC needs more cooperation with India].

New areas of cooperation

(1) Comprehensive convention of International Terrorism. (CCIT) GCC countries have – supported India for early adoption of CCIT in UN.

(2) Global Governance reforms – which includes reforms in IMF, World Bank etc.

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(3) Maritime Security in Indian ocean to combat Pyracy and Secure freedom of navigation

Thus, GCC's Look ~~West~~ East Policy is confluencing with India's Lookwest policy which has ~~been~~ gained new momentum after Indian PM visit to UAE, S. Arabia and Bahrain with the adoption of Riyadh and Manama declaration.

—x—x—

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17. Whereas, on the one hand, multilateral institutions such as the United Nations and WTO are increasingly beset by logjam, on the other, regional and bilateral initiatives such as the TPP are gaining ground. Do you think India needs to review reliance on multilateralism in favour of bilateral and regional engagements?

जहाँ, एक ओर संयुक्त राष्ट्र और विश्व व्यापार संगठन जैसी बहुपक्षीय संस्थाएँ विभिन्न व्यवधानों से सर्वाधिक आक्रांत हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर क्षेत्रीय और द्विपक्षीय पहलें जैसे कि TPP अपना आधार प्राप्त कर रही हैं। क्या आपको लगता है कि भारत को द्विपक्षीय और क्षेत्रीय गठबंधनों के पक्ष में बहुपक्षीयता पर अपनी निर्भरता की समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता है?

Recent signing and conclusion of TPP (Transpacific partnership), questions has been put on the future of the institutions like WTO and UN and other institutions like IMF and world Bank.

Logjam in multilateral institutions

(1) In WTO, Doha Round Negotiations are still on since 2002 and have not been concluded.

(2) UN has been not able to adopt an comprehensive convention on International terrorism (CCIT) yet.

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(3) Reform in UNSC regarding democratic participation and veto is still pending

(4) IMF and world Bank are still working under the hegemony of Europe and USA.

Should India favour bilateral and regional agreements

(1) India has not been invited in TPP. According to world Bank it can shrink India's GDP by 0.8% by 2025. So, India need to sign more regional and bilateral agreements.

(2) RCEP (Regional comprehensive economic participation) (ASEAN+6) could mitigate the negative impact of TPP.

(3) joining the institutions like AIIB and BRICS Bank is likely to going benefit India.

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Challenges

(1) High standards IPR and patenting rules

(2) Strict quality standards in TPP

(3) Rigid labour restructuring

Further, ~~India~~ relevance of UN and WTO can not be underminded. New institutions should work in coherence with old ones. WTO's flexibility of compulsory licensing had benefitted millions of poor people. However, there is need to reform and democratize these institutions.

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18. Even though India has been steadfast in its commitment to non-proliferation, its relationship with the export control regimes has not been without challenges. Discuss. Also, evaluate the importance of India joining export control regimes.

भले ही भारत अप्रसार के प्रति अपनी प्रतिबद्धता में दृढ़ रहा है, लेकिन निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं के साथ इसके संबंध चुनौतियों से भरे रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, निर्यात नियंत्रण व्यवस्थाओं में भारत के सम्मिलित होने के महत्व का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

There are various export control regimes like NSG (Nuclear supplier group), MTCR (Missile Technology control regime) - wassenar arrangement and Australian group.

India is member of MTCR (included in 2016) and aspiring to get membership other and recently India put huge diplomatic effort to get entry into NSG in 26th plenary of NSG in seoul.

Importance of India joining these regimes

(1) India will get critical technologies related to nuclear and defence installations.

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(2) India need not to sign civil Nuclear cooperation seperately with the countries if it gets entry into NSG.

(3) cost of Nuclear / Defence procurement will decrease.

(4) India will be able to prevent any adverse decision taken against it under these groupings as they work on principle of consensus.

(5) Recently, India signed S-400 missile deal with Russia as being member of MTCR.

(6) It will help India in advancing GSLV (Geo synchronous launch vehicle) technology.

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Challenges :

(1) opposition from china.

(2) china had linked India's entry with pakistan

(3) South Africa, Newzealand, Austria and Turkey also opposed India's bid in NSG.

way forward

India should try to make good relations with china and a fair transparent process need to adopted for non NPT - signatories

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Even though SAARC has remained a key aspect of India's neighbourhood policy, the efficacy of this regional grouping has been questioned in recent times. Discuss. Also critically examine the options available to India in this context.

भले ही सार्क भारत की पड़ोस नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू बना हुआ है, लेकिन इस क्षेत्रीय समूह की प्रभावकारिता पर हाल के दिनों में प्रश्न उठे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही इस संदर्भ में भारत के पास उपलब्ध विकल्पों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

SAARC is a regional grouping of 8 countries which includes India — Pakistan, Afghanistan, Srilanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh and Maldive. India had given key importance to — SAARC —

(1) All the SAARC Nations Heads were invited at the oath ceremony of new government.

(2) India proposed the idea of SAARC satellite.

(3) South Asian free trade Agreement [SAFTA]

(4) Cultural cooperation and Disaster management

(5) SAARC is group where chinese

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influence is insignificant.

challenges to the SAARC

(A) Pakistan factor

(1) Pakistan opposed SAARC satellite idea.

(2) ~~Pakist~~ It obstructed the connectivity initiatives of SAARC.

(3) Pakistan as a sponsor of terrorism

Four countries India, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Afghanistan Boycotted the recent SAARC meet which was cancelled later.

(B) Same kind of Economies hinders trade. SAFTA trade is very insignificant.

options available

(1) SAARC - 1 → Groups members can isolate pakistan.

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(2) BIMSTEC (Bay of Bengal Initiative for multisectoral Technical and Economic cooperation).. It importance was highlighted in recent BRICS-BIMSTEC meet in GOA.

(3) seperate corridors - like -

A) BBIN corridor [Bangladesh Bhutan India, Nepal corridor]

~~Especially~~ Apart from Isolating pakistan SAARC countries should take initiatives for combating terrorism and regional stability and ~~and~~ connecting Afghanistan through ~~the~~ Air route cargo.

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20. The Indian diaspora is more prosperous than before and its involvement in India's development is increasing. How has India's engagement with its diaspora evolved over the years? Highlighting the initiatives taken by the government to fruitfully engage with the diaspora, comment on the emerging challenges in this context.

प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय (इंडियन डायस्पोरा) अब पहले से अधिक समृद्ध है और भारत के विकास में इनकी भागीदारी भी बढ़ रही है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में अपने प्रवासी समुदाय के साथ भारत की संलग्नता किस प्रकार निरंतर विकसित हुई है? प्रवासी भारतीय समुदाय के साथ सफल रूप से संलग्न होने के लिए सरकार द्वारा आरम्भ की गयी विभिन्न पहलों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए इस संदर्भ में उभरती चुनौतियों पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

India have 25 million diaspora - second largest after chinese one. Many people from Indian origin head occupied key positions in corporate world, multilateral institutions (WB, UN, IMF) and political positions of powerful countries like USA and canada

~~Engagement~~

Evolving engagement with Indian Diaspora

(1) Indian diaspora is no more seen ~~a sign~~ just a economic resources but important human capital.

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(2) They are soft power realm of Indian diplomacy

(3) Important part of Track-II diplomacy in key negotiations

(4) They had played important role in moulding world's opinion towards India.

For. eg – canadian PM recently shown appology over Komagata maru incident.

(5) They played important role in changing world opinion after nuclear testing.

Key initiatives

(1) LM Singhavi committee (2000) - Pravasi Bhartiya (PBD) Diwas and PBD Samman.

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(2) Various initiatives like "Know India" and "Connect India" to deepen engagement.

(3) Recent PIO and OCI merges to allow easy travell to Indian Diaspora.

Emerging challenges

(1) Termoil in middle east [For eg Syrian crisis and ISIS threat)

(2) Racial attacks [in USA, Australia]

(3) HiB Visa Hike (USA) and immigration restrictions by Britain

(4) likely negative impact of BREXIT

In this regard India had signed various social security agreements (SSA) with various countries for welfare of Indian diaspora

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1022)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	12.5	
2	12.5	
3	12.5	
4	12.5	
5	12.5	
6	12.5	
7	12.5	
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18	12.5	
19	12.5	
20	12.5	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory.
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060
103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Answer all the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 WORDS each. Content of the answers is more important than its length. All questions carry equal marks.

12.5X20=250

1. What do you understand by seasonal shifting of pressure belts? What impact does it have on the formation of various climatic regions across the globe? Discuss its socio-economic significance.

वायुदाब पेटियों के मौसमी स्थानांतरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? विश्व भर में विभिन्न जलवायु प्रदेशों के निर्माण पर इसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इसके सामाजिक-आर्थिक महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

Pressure belts are prevailing pressure conditions at particular lattitude.

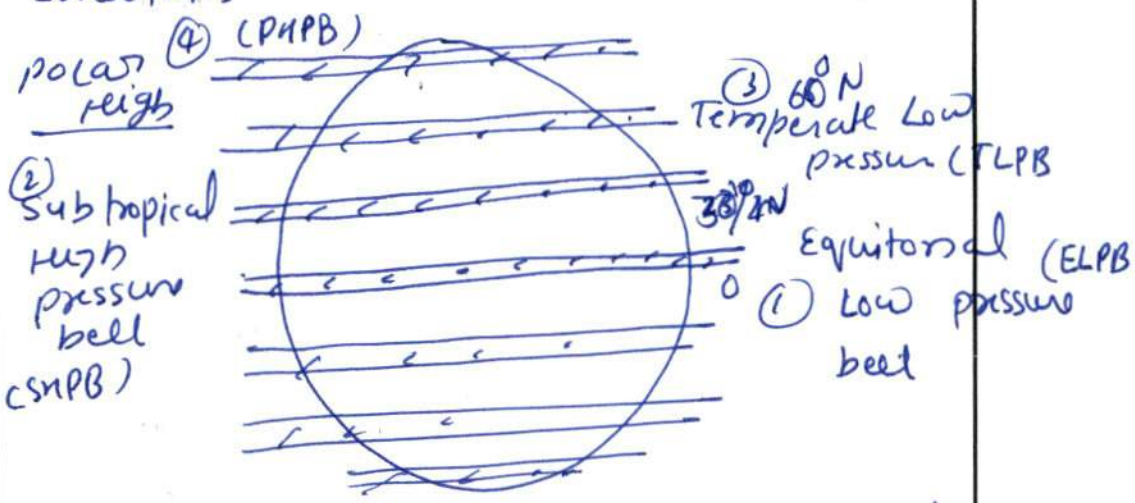


fig. 1 – pressure belts of the world

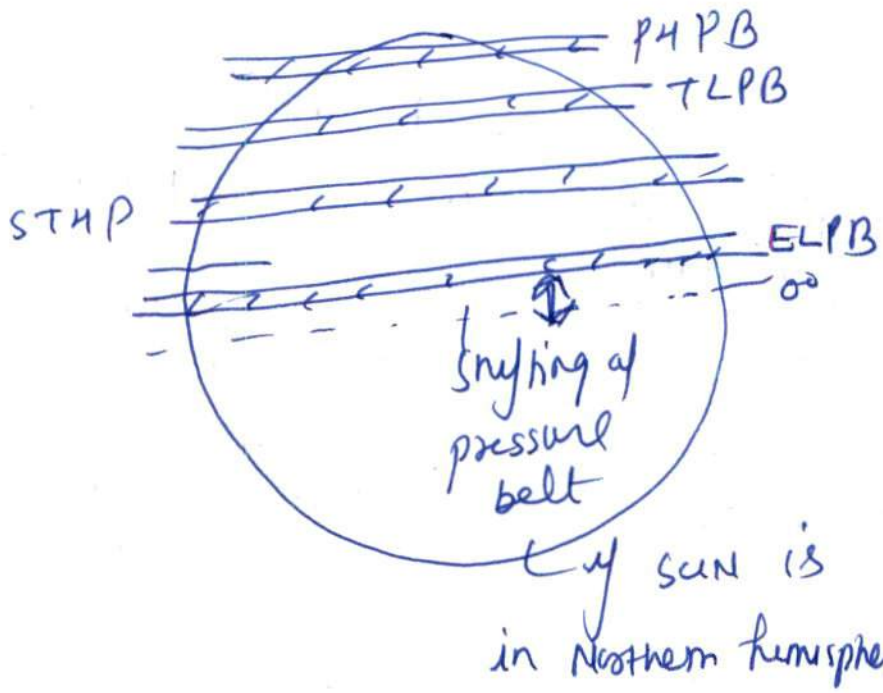
Shifting of pressure belts

Due to seasonal March of SUN, these belts get shifted due to change in Insolation and Sun's Heat energy.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Shifting may occur from 0 – 20°.

- Freq. in equitorial regions, shifting occurs upto 20°.



- Similarly belt will move to south when sun marches to southern hemisphere.

Impact on formation of climatic regions

(1) Temperature and pressure are the two important determinant of climate

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(1) Monsoon Type climate :- Dr Hoehn highlighted the role of pressure - belt shifting in monsoon and seasonal reversal of winds. Equitorial Trade winds are Replaced by the westerlies

(2) Mediterranean type :- Near 30° N-S, due to shifting of pressure belts, westerlies are replaced by trade-winds. and Dry summers + wet winters conditions are formed.

Socio Economic Significance

(1) Agriculture :- of South Asian countries like India is highly dependent on agriculture.

(2) Viticulture, citrus food, and food processing industries, and wine industry is result of shifting belt phenomenon.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. Explain the reasons for the formation of Sargasso Sea. Also, examine the factors for it being a region with one of the highest ocean salinity.

सारगैसो सागर के निर्माण के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारकों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए जिनके कारण यह उच्चतम महासागरीय लवणता के क्षेत्रों में से एक है।

Sargasso Sea is an oval shaped region in North Atlantic region marked by presence of Sargassum species weeds.

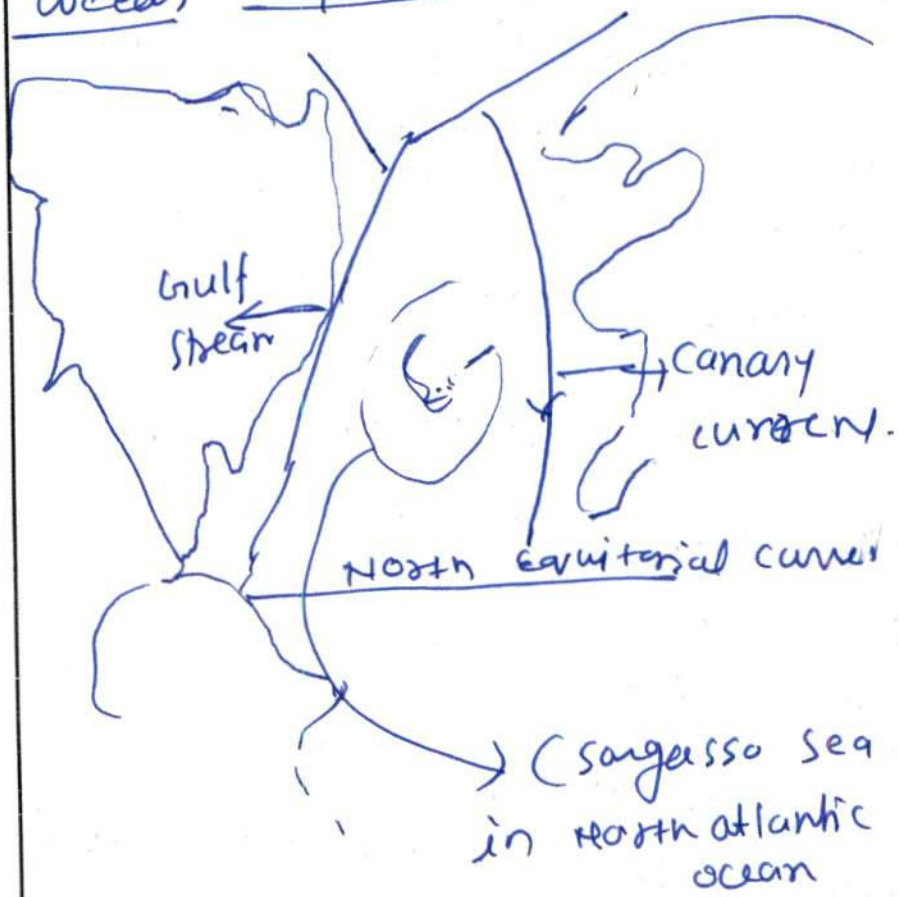


fig. 2.1.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

It is surrounded by
- Gulf Stream
- North Equatorial current
- Canary current

- It is a part of Columbus Gyre.

Reasons for formation

(1) High pressure conditions and sinking air makes it area of calm winds without much rainfall. [Horse lattitudes]

(2) formation of gyre due to ocean currents.

Reasons for High salinity of Sargasso Sea

(1) Low Influx of any fresh water — River etc

(2) High Evaporation (due to high temp)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

and virtually No precipitation'

(3) Gulf stream, warm current absorbing salinity.

(4) Formation of Gyre prevents influx of water.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Why are river deltas important? Discuss the existing threats to river deltas and the measures needed to overcome these threats.

नदी डेल्टा क्यों महत्वपूर्ण होते हैं? नदी डेल्टाओं के समक्ष विद्यमान खतरों एवं इन खतरों से निपटने के लिए आवश्यक उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

River Deltas are depositional land-forms formed by river at its mouth.

Importance of River Deltas

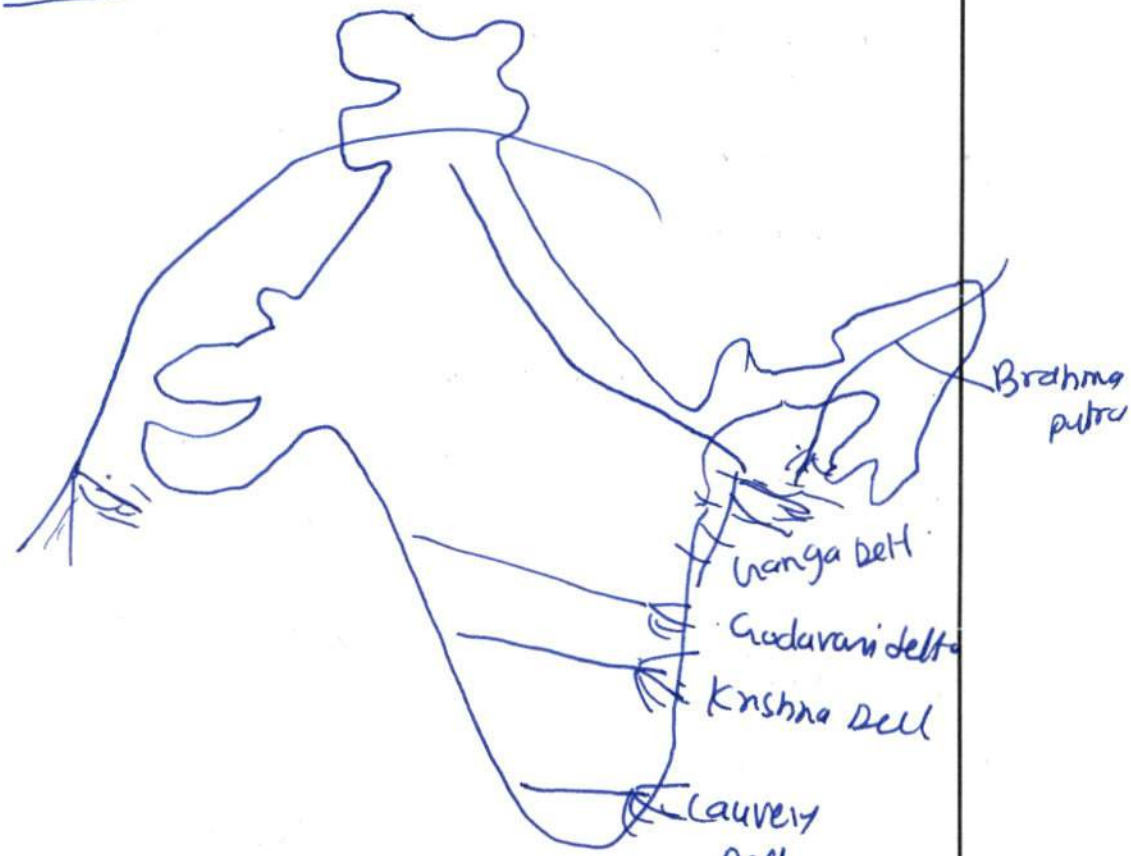


fig 3.1. formation of Deltas by Indian Rivers.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Socio Economic Significance

(1) Livelihood to Various communities
eg. fisherman etc

(2) Agriculture growth - eg. Cauvery Delta Rice cultivation

(3) Minerals. Freq. placer deposits
eg. pearl formation in Gangatic Delta

(4) Development of ~~Rea~~ maritime - economy - Aquaculture, etc

Ecological significance

(1) Deltas are rich in Biodiversity.
eg. Mangrove vegetation.

(2) absorbs the disaster shocks and prevents from cyclone etc.

(3) Hot spot of flora & fauna.
eg. Point calimere Bird sanctuary

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Mahigatha olive ridely on odisha coast.

Threats to Deltas

(1) Unplanned urbanization
(2) Construction of ports, industries
(3) Increasing population pressure
(4) Land Reclamation.
e.g. Recently, Shailesh Nayak Committee on coastal regulation zone proposed dilution the coastal zone protection.
(5) Pollution, waste disposal,
(6) Barrage formation, prevents Delta formation
e.g. Farakka Barrage has affected the growth of Hilsa fish.

Measures

(1) promoting ecotourism and sustainable agriculture (eg. organic farming + aquaculture)
(2) preventing illegal sand mining etc
(3) Strengthening coastal Regulation zone guidelines.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Give an account of the different types of earthquakes based on their zone of occurrence. Identify the earthquake prone regions of the world with special reference to India. Also explain the reasons for the occurrence of earthquakes in geologically inactive regions like Peninsular India.

घटित होने वाले क्षेत्र के आधार पर विभिन्न प्रकार के भूकंपों का विवरण प्रदान कीजिए। भारत के विशेष संदर्भ में विश्व के भूकंप प्रवण क्षेत्रों की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, प्रायद्वीपीय भारत जैसे भूवैज्ञानिक रूप से निष्क्रिय/स्थिर क्षेत्रों में भूकंपीय घटनाओं के कारणों की भी व्याख्या कीजिए।

Earthquake is release of seismic energy from Earth's interior

Account of EQ

- Volcanic EQ
- Tectonic EQ
  - Shallow focus < 70 km
  - Intermediate focus 70 < 300 km focus
  - Deep focus 300 - 700 focus

Different EQ prone regions of the world

(1) circum pacific belt (Ring of fire)
(2) East African Rift valley

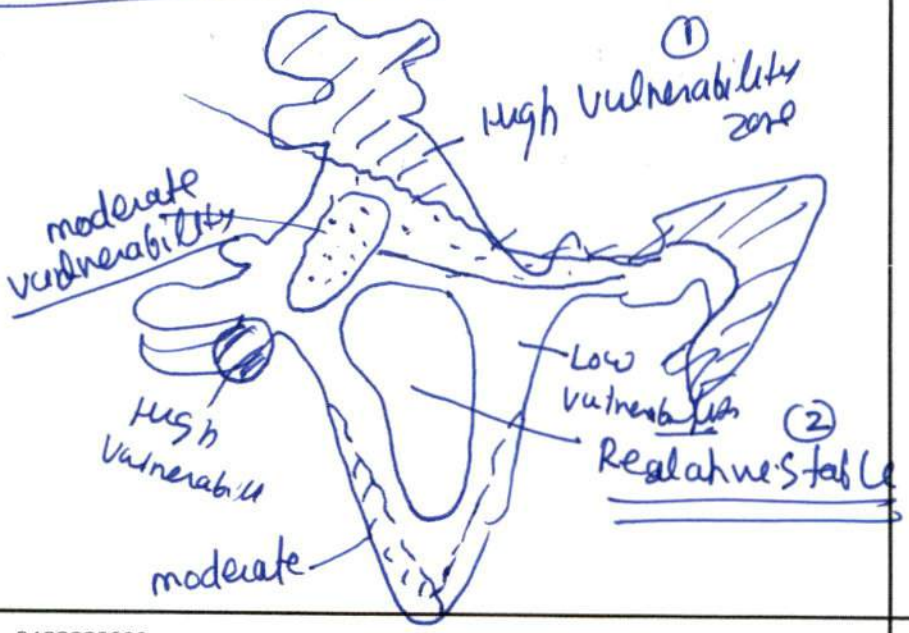
Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Trans- Himalayan Belt

(4) India plate Eqs.

fig. 4.1 . Eq. prone regions of world.

special reference to India



Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Reason For EQ in Geologically inactive region

(1) Intraplate EQ :- Any Ancient fault may be triggered in inactive region causing EQ.

Foreg- Allah Bunda Fault in Gujrat

(2) Reservoir Induced :- Foreg. Koyana Reservoir induced EQ.
Bhima fault Triggered

(3) Nuclear testing, explosives, mining extra terrestrial impacts can also cause EQ.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Explain the reasons for the following: (a) Erosional forms dominate in the west coast while depositional forms dominate in the east coast of India. (b) Western Ghats in Karnataka receive more monsoon rainfall than Maharashtra and Kerala.

निम्नलिखित के कारणों की व्याख्या कीजिए: (a) भारत के पश्चिमी तट में अपरदनजन्य रूपों की अधिकता या बाहुल्य पाया जाता है, जबकि पूर्वी तट पर निक्षेपण रूपों का बाहुल्य पाया जाता है। (b) कर्नाटक में पश्चिमी घाट महाराष्ट्र और केरल की तुलना में अधिक मानसूनी वर्षा प्राप्त करते हैं।

(a) Erosional and depositional Land forms are the result of various agents like flow of water, winds etc.

(EL)
Erosional Landforms visa vis- west coast

Various Erosional Landforms in west coast are due to

(A) High gradient of Rivers: which makes the rivers to Erode the surface.

(B) Low course of Erosional event - so they fail to deposit and results into Erosional ~~rate~~ landform forg. High flowing short rivers

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

like Mandovi, Zuari. Pamba Sharavati etc.

Depositional Land forms east coast

(1) Low gradient of River.
eg. Krishna, Godavari

(2) Long River course - gives enough time to deposit -

Part B.

Karnataka Receives Higher Monsoonal Rainfall than Maharashtra & Kerala -

(1) Height of Mountains - is higher in Karnataka than Maharashtra :. their causes the air to rise upto more heights.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Scattered Vs continuous nature of mountains.

- In Kerala, ghats are discontinous but in ~~MH~~ Karnataka, they are continous.
- Scattered ghats causes air to bypass without raining.

(3) Slope of mountain: Slope of ghats is more gentle in Karnataka, giving more time to ~~heat~~ absorb heat and rise, thus augmenting condensation.

While in MH and Kerala, Slope is steep and abrupt — inhibiting the saturation of air.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

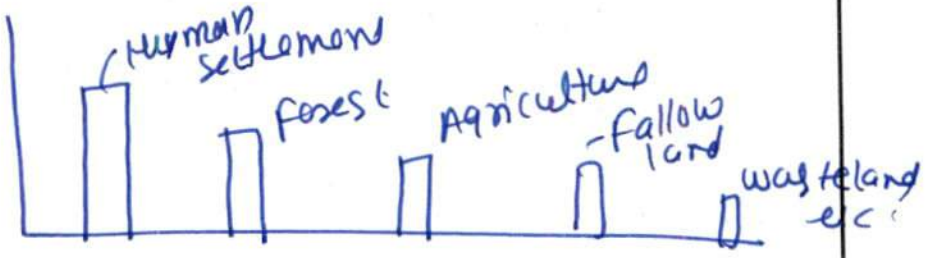
6. With increasing urbanisation in India, the land usage pattern is undergoing major changes. Comment.

भारत में बढ़ते शहरीकरण के साथ ही भू-उपयोग प्रतिरूप में भी महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

According to census 2011, 31.16% population is living in urban areas. According to UN population fund, by 2031, 50% population will be in cities.

Land use pattern: refers to the purpose of land use at particular time span.

Major Land use patterns



Changes in Land use patterns

(1) Due to increasing population,

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land under inhabitations is increasing

(2) Due to rapid growth of industries Land under industries, mining etc increasing.

(3) Land under forest: with paris-commitment and under green Indian mission, India has pledged to Increase forest cover to 33% from 23%. Forest Survey-2015, reflects increase in forest cover.

(4) Land under agriculture :- is decreasing to Land use conversion.

(5) Fallow and waste land is also decreasing which has compensated for changes in other land use patterns.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Excessive pressure on land resources ~~have~~ is resulting into Land reclamation in seas etc adversely affecting Marine Ecology etc.

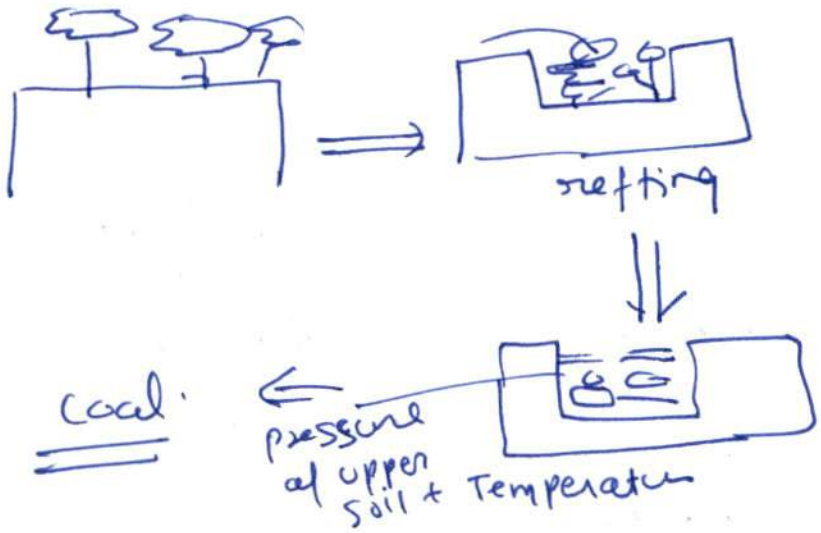
Thus, a suitable sustainable mix of land use should be promoted in spirit of SDG 15 (2) which mandates for sustainable use of Land resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. How is the coal bearing strata of India classified in geological terms? Why does coal remain the most important source of energy in India and what are its implications?

भूवैज्ञानिक शब्दावली में भारत के कोयला धारण करने वाले संस्तर को किस प्रकार वर्गीकृत किया जाता है? कोयला भारत में ऊर्जा का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण स्रोत क्यों बना हुआ है एवं इसके निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Coal formation is process of conversion of Biomass of plants into carbon coal form through temperature and pressure.



Classification of coal

- Gondwana coal
- Tertiary coal
- Lignite

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Classification of Gondwana coal

- Anthracite
- Bituminous
- Peat

Gondwana coal
- eg. Jharia
  Bokaro
  Raniganj

Tertiary coal
eg. J&K

Why does coal remains most imp source of Energy → (India)

(1) Abundance of coal particularly Bituminous – 300 million Tonnes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) India's 55% of total Energy capacity is of ~~th~~ coal - fired thermal plants.
eg. NTPC - Dadri
Panki power Plant

(3) Energy security - as Renewable resources as wind and solar are ~~dep~~ highly variable dependent on nature

(4) Industrial Development: as coal is cheapest source of Energy.

Implications..

(1) Climate change and Green House Emission issue - as - India has committed for reduction of coal use in Paris conference.

(2) India does not have much Anthracite coal and imports coacking coal.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Forest fires have become a regular feature during summers in the Western Himalayas. What are the causes behind this phenomenon? Critically examine the efforts made by authorities in countering this problem. Do periodic forest fires have any benefits associated with them?

पश्चिमी हिमालय में ग्रीष्म ऋतु के दौरान दावानल/वनाग्नि (फॉरेस्ट फायर) एक नियमित घटना बन गयी है। इस परिघटना के पीछे क्या कारण हैं? इस समस्या से निबटने के लिए प्राधिकरणों द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। क्या समय-समय पर होने वाली दानावल की घटनाओं के कुछ लाभ भी हैं?

Forest fires are quasi Natural hazard.
According to a recent parliamentary committee forest fire has increased by 55%.

2015 - 16000
2016 - 25000

eg. Uttarakhand and Himachal pradesh forest fire - 2016 in western Himalayas.

Causes

Natural	Anthropogenic
1. Lightening.	1. Spark in power lines
2. Dry spells	2. Tourism + Cigarette Buds
3. Low humidity	
4. ELNINO	

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Friction between leaves, Bamboo swaying etc.

6. collision of stones due to winds

7. Chir and pine forest are highly vulnerable to forest fires

8. Some Invasive alien species - also causes forest fires eg. Lantana

3. Spark from Railway Tracks.

4. Jhum/Slash & Burn cultivation

5. Clearing of forest floor to grow Grass etc for grazing

6. Collection of minor forest produce

7. To repel the wild Animal,

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Efforts made by Various Authorities:

(1) Intensification of Forest management scheme (IFMS) to prevent forest fires

(2) Terra & Aqua satellite conservations for forest fire Info

(3) Forest Division under MoEFCC has come with "Modern fire fighting scheme" to equip with modern technology

Recommendations of parliamentary committee

- Use of MNREGA Labour to replace chir pin
- Research & Institute for forest fire

Benefits of forest fires

1. Nutrient Recycling
2. Restriction of Invasive alien species
3. For Germination of Seeds
4. reduce competitors

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. What are sunrise industries? Elaborate on the potential of these industries in India with a special focus on the food processing industry.

सनराइज उद्योग क्या है? खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में इन उद्योगों की संभावना के संबंध में विस्तार से बताइए।

SUN RISE INDUSTRIES :- The term refers to those industries which are at Nascent stage but to have huge potential grow.

eg :- Apparel sector (ECO survey-2016)

- Food processing Industry.

Potential of these Industries

(A) Macro-Economic potential

(1) Employment opportunities :- For eg. Dairy sector AMUL cooperative movement

(2) GDP growth - These are high growing Industries

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) Export Growth and reducing the deficits..

Freq. Food processing Indian industry contributes 1.5% to global exports and target is to double it to 3%

other potentials

(1) Reducing rural urban migration

(2) providing forward linkages to agriculture and other raw materials.

However, these industries faces many bottlenecks like-

(1) Issue of credit & capital at initial stage

(2) Issue of technology

(3) Still competition

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(4) Issue of Quality - such as sanitary and phyto sanitary measures.

Eg. Alphanso mango Ban by EU.

. Maggi Row.

Thus, there is need to create infrastructure facilities such as canning, preservation, connectivity, testing labs to improve quality standards.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Scientific and technological advancements have removed the constraints posed by geographical factors which determine the location of industries. Comment. Giving examples, discuss the new factors that have come into play as a result.

वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीय प्रगति ने उद्योगों की अवस्थिति को निर्धारित करने वाले भौगोलिक कारकों द्वारा प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली बाधाओं को समाप्त कर दिया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इनके परिणाम स्वरूप उभरने वाले नए कारकों पर भी सोदाहरण चर्चा कीजिए।

Location of industries depends upon on various geographical and Non-geographical factors as proposed by Max weber.

Geographical Factors

(1) Land cost
(2) Labour
(3) Climate
(4) power
(5) water availability
(6) Transport

Non Geographical factors-

eg. 1) Government policies
2) Availability of credit etc.
3) Technological developments

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Role of scientific and technological advancement in removing the constraints posed by Geographical factors

(1) ~~Tec~~ Economies of scale: Technological developments have promoted the Economies of scale. ~~thus~~

(2) New machinery has ~~d~~ resulted into relocation of industries
eg. sugar industry is shifting to South from North.

(3) e- technologies: has reduced the e market orientation location by facilitating e-commerce.

(4) Moving preservatives, and canning

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

technologies has reduced the bottlenecks of transportation.

Other factors have also reduced the role of geographical factors—

eg.
(1) Government policies: For eg. JPM Act or restriction on sugar mill location have played role in their localization.

(2) Availability of credit/capital/Banking etc has also gained importance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Give a brief distribution of major grasslands of the world. Discuss the reasons behind the temperate grasslands becoming the grain baskets of the world. Also compare their performance vis-a-vis tropical grasslands in this regard.

विश्व के प्रमुख घासस्थलों के वितरण का एक संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। शीतोष्ण घासस्थलों के विश्व की खाद्यान्न टोकरी बनने के निहित कारणों की चर्चा कीजिए। इस संबंध में उष्णकटिबंधीय घासस्थलों की तुलना में उनके प्रदर्शन की चर्चा भी कीजिए।

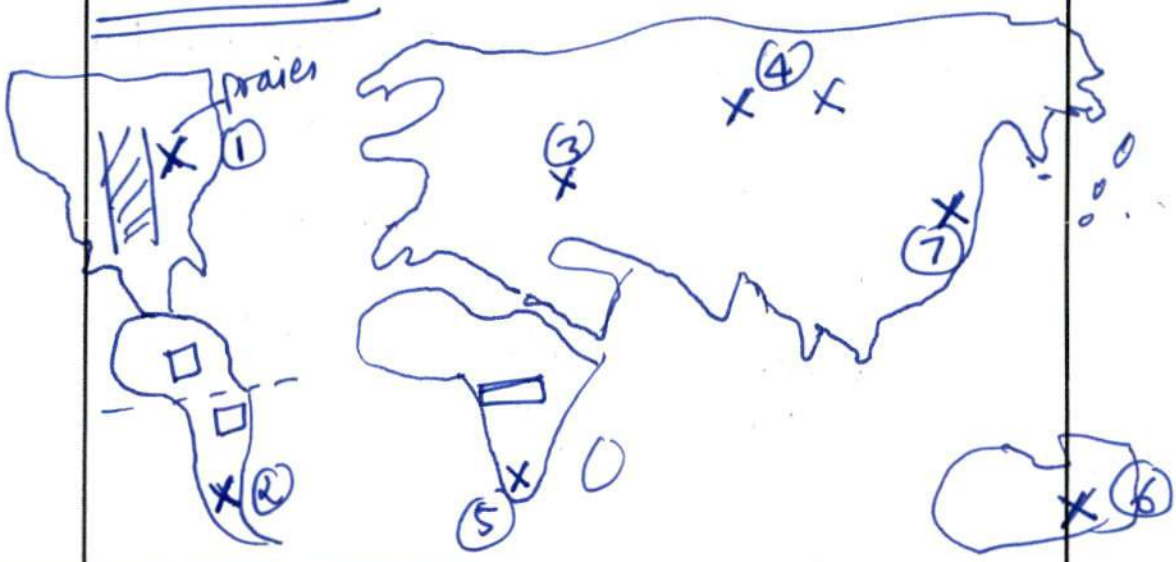
Grass lands are the ecosystems - dominated by Grass. not by trees.

Grass Lands

Tropical — 23½ N - S. eg. savanna.

Temperate — 30 — 60° N-S
- Prairies
- Steppies
etc.

Distribution



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Tropical
- Savanna
- Llanos
- Campos

Temperate
- prairies
- steppies
- Pustaz
- Downs
- veldts
- Pampas
- manchuria

Reasons for Being grainBasket

(1) Growth of ~~wheat~~ wheat, Rice and coarse grains Jowar Bajra etc

(2) well developed farm mechanization eg prairies of USA, Canada

(3) Suitable climate for growth of food crops.

(4) Govt support for production

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(5) well developed forward & Backward linkage, market, High yielding seeds, irrigation facilities etc.

comparison of Tropical / Temperate

Temperate	Tropical
(1) Yield/Hectare is Low	High.
Reason - Larger work force efforts in Tropical region	
(2) Yield/person is High	Low
due to low population pressure in temperate areas	
(3) Area covered by temperate grass lands in much higher.	
(4) temperate grassland mostly fall in developed countries.	

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. Weather and climate information plays a significant role in increasing agricultural productivity as well as minimising crop losses. Comment. Also examine the ways in which forecasting system can be made more effective and inclusive.

मौसम और जलवायु संबंधी सूचना कृषि उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने एवं साथ ही साथ फसल के नुकसान को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इसके साथ ही उन उपायों का परीक्षण कीजिए जिससे पूर्वानुमान प्रणाली को और अधिक प्रभावी एवं समावेशी बनाया जा सकता है।

Weather and climate is one of the most important factor ~~[illegible]~~ not only affecting productivity of farms but also providing support like irrigation etc.

Weather and Climate information in agricultural productivity -

(1) By ~~pr~~ growing the crop according to AGROCLIMATIC ZONATION.

Freq. faulty practice of Sugarcane cultivation in drought prone areas.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) weather and climate info will also synchronize inputs with climate
eg. western disturbances are helpful in increasing Rabi crop productivity ~~Rabi~~.

(iii) Reducing crop losses

(1) By providing information from satellites such as Metsat etc

(2) pre weather information such as cyclone alert, flood, drought forecast etc ~~help~~ help in reducing damages.

(3) It will also help in rationalizing ~~the~~ premium of crop insurance such as bhoes

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Pradhan mantri Fasal BIMA YOJNA:

making Forecasting more effective and Inclusive.

(1) SMS Alert system

(2) Adopting dynamic monsoon model.

(3) Using satellite information and seeking global cooperation.

(4) Involving knowledge of Local communities.

(5) Incorporation of Traditional Knowledge.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. The Paris Climate agreement sets ambitious goals but does not go far enough in mechanisms to achieve the aims. Comment. Also highlight the challenges which a developing country like India faces to achieve the targets it has set for itself.

पेरिस जलवायु समझौता महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्यों को तो निर्धारित करता है किन्तु इन लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए पर्याप्त प्रावधानों की व्यवस्था नहीं करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत जैसे विकासशील देश द्वारा अपने लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Paris climate agreement adopted in December 2015 for post 2020 climate action.

Ambitious goals

(1) To ~~reduce~~ limit the temperature rise upto 2°C for ~~pre~~ pre-industrial levels.

(2) promotion of renewable energy

(3) Mobilization of 100 Billion Dollar green climate fund.

(4) Facilitation of green technology to developing countries.

(5) Adoption of Loss & Damage principle.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

flaws in adopted mechanisms:

(1) Clause of withdrawl — For eg. USA has declared to withdraw from deal.

(2) excessive focus on mitigation and less on adaptation.

(3) Clear guidelines regarding the mobilisation of ~~fu~~ Green Climate fund have not been stated.

(4) No clear mechanism on Technology Transfer

(5) issue of climate Refugees. agreement mentions about climate migrants but is silent.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

on methodology to accomodate climate refugees.

(6) conspicuous silence of Developed countries on Loss & damage compensation.

Challenges to developing countries like India

India's commitments
- 33-35% reduction of GHG by 2030
- 40% non fossil fuel ~~[illegible]~~ induction
- 2.5 - 3 Billion tonne ~~CO2~~ carbon sink creation.

Challenges

(1) Rising population vs Afforestation programme

(2) Rapid urbanization

(3) Funds issue

(4) Lack of ~~Ste~~ Technology - ~~forcing~~ solar dispute at WTO.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Describe the factors responsible for increase in marine pollution in the past few decades. What impact does marine pollution have on the ocean ecosystem? Discuss the measures taken by the international community to deal with it.

पिछले कुछ दशकों में समुद्री प्रदूषण में हुई वृद्धि के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों का वर्णन कीजिए। महासागरीय पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर समुद्री प्रदूषण का क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है? इससे निपटने के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय समुदाय द्वारा किए गए उपायों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Marine pollution refers to the increase of unwanted substances in marine ecosystem.

With increase in maritime traffic, and population rise, maritime ecology is under threat as highlighted in SDG-13.

Factors

(1) Rapid ~~urbani~~ and unplanned urbanization

(2) Industrial waste

(3) solid waste disposal

(4) port, activities on coastal areas

(5) over exploitation of resources.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg. Trawler fishing.

(6) Oil spills

(7) Noise Pollution due to shipping Noise.

Eg.. motion of Dolphins get affected.

(8) Land reclamation has also resulted into marine pollution.

(9) Reduction in mangrove areas etc.

In order to fulfil the mandate of convention on migratory birds and SDG-13- Global community has taken following steps -

(1) Bunker convention on oil spills.

(2) Nairobi convention on wreck Removal

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(3) MARPOL convention and MARPOL protocol.

other measures needed,

(1) Better traffic management.

(2) abandoning trawler fishing.

(3) promoting sustainable blue Economy.

In this regard India has setup coastal ~~Regulo~~ Regulation zone rules under Environment protection Act, 1986.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Discuss the environmental impact of electronic waste and the best practices for its handling in the context of the E-waste (Management) Rules, 2016. Also suggest some ways to incentivise consumers to utilise and dispose-off the e-waste properly.

इलेक्ट्रॉनिक अपशिष्ट के पर्यावरणीय प्रभावों एवं ई-अपशिष्ट (प्रबंधन) नियम, 2016 के संदर्भ में इसके निष्पादन के लिए सर्वोत्तम तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। ई-अपशिष्ट के उचित उपयोग और निपटान के लिए उपभोक्ताओं को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने हेतु कुछ उपाय भी सुझाइए।

E-waste refers to old and obsolete electronic materials.

According to KPMG-Assocham report

- India is fifth largest generator of e-waste
- Telecom sector largest generator (12%)
- 95% handling by unorganised sector.

Various e-wastes are

- Arsenic
- Lead
- Selenium
- mercury
- Cobalt
- Nickel
- cadmium

Environment Impact:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Impact on Human Health

(1) Lung diseases, Heart and Neural diseases.

(2) Black foot disease - Arsenic

(3) ouch - ouch - by cadmium

Impact on Flora - Fauna

(1) Loss of Biodiversity and Death of Animals etc. Adverse impact on food chain

Impact of Resources/Pollution

→ Air pollution
↓
Due to incineration of e-waste

→ Water pollution due to Leaching

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

e-waste - rules and best practices -

(1) Extended producers Responsibility (EPR)
- 10% in first 3 years
- 70% in 7 years

(2) setting of recycling centres like - e-parusar- Bengaluru.

(3) Deposite refund scheme - Incentivising customers on refund of obsolete electronic material.

(4) Adoption of RoHS (Restriction on use of hazardous substances) on the lines of 'European Union'.

Incentivising customers,
- Deposite refund scheme
- giving concessions and offers on return of ewaste
- Bringing Awareness.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. An emissions-reduction approach to fighting global warming is not enough. Alternative solutions involving climate engineering might have to be deployed sooner than we think. Defining climate engineering, critically examine the statement.

ग्लोबल वार्मिंग से निपटने के लिए केवल उत्सर्जन-न्यूनीकरण उपागम (दृष्टिकोण) पर्याप्त नहीं है। संभवत: हमें अनुमानित समय से पूर्व ही,क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को सम्मिलित करने वाले वैकल्पिक समाधान को अपनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ सकती है। क्लाइमेट इंजीनियरिंग को परिभाषित करते हुए, इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

With Global warming (GW) becoming evil reality, multipronged, innovative strategies are required for combat GW.

Emission reduction (ERA) approach focuses on reducing emissions i.e on mitigation rather than adaptation

For eg → In INDCs of Paris agreement, India committed to reduce the GHG by 33-35%.

ERA may not be sufficient —

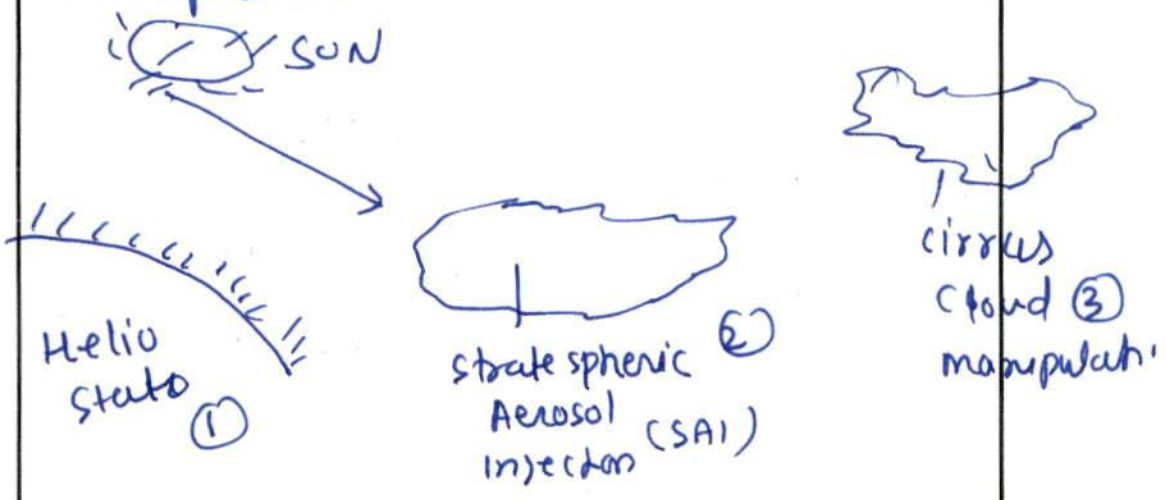
(1) failure of Kyoto Protocol —

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Kyoto could not achieve its targets

(2) Increasing population pressure, industrialization, and urbanization.

Climate Engineering (CE) :- CE refers to the adoption of engineering / science and technological tools to manipulate the climate change.



(8) Enhanced weathering.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Carbon Sequestration: such as Lohafix and carbafix project

Significance of climate Engineering:

(1) Focuses on Adoption

(2) Takes the realities of population increase, urbanization

Challenges:

(1) Funds for technology

(2) Lack of Technology Transfer from developed countries

(3) Inadequate research

(4) Unverifiable results: Seeding effect on cloud manipulation is not known. A global cooperation and coordination is required.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Discuss how drought is more of a man-made disaster than a mere deficiency of rainfall. Elaborate on the consequences of desertification that drought prone regions face. Also, bring out the preventive steps to be taken in light of targets to curb desertification as mentioned under the SDGs.

चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार सूखा केवल वर्षा की कमी से पैदा आपदा न हो कर मुख्य रूप से एक मानव-निर्मित आपदा है। सूखा प्रवण क्षेत्रों द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मरुस्थलीकरण के परिणामों को विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, मरुस्थलीकरण पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए SDGs के अंतर्गत उल्लिखित लक्ष्यों के प्रकाश में उठाए जाने वाले निवारक कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Drought refers to prolonged large dry conditions over a long area.

68% of the total area of India is Drought prone.

Recently IMD has changed the classification of droughts.

Drought as a man made Disasters

Natural Reason	man made
1. Climate change	1. Large population
2. monsoon uncertainty	2. Faulty agricultural practices.
3. ELNINO	eg. Sugar cultivation in
4. Dry spells.	

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Marathwada.

3. poor surface water management
   eg. rivers pollution.
   Inter state disputes

4. poor ground water management
   → Irrational use in industries + agriculture
   → No rain water harvesting

5. unplanned urbanization + waste disposal.
   eg. Pallikarni wetland in Chennai.

Desertification – is the process of increasing semi arid, arid and desert like conditions due to climate change and human actions

Consequences of desertification in Draught

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

prone area

(1) Consequences on Human

A) ~~Agric~~ Damage to — agriculture economy.

B) Poverty, Malnutrition, Death.

Drought prone region of India.

C) Increasing pressure on other land resources, hence — cummulative impact.

(2) Impact on Ecology/ Environment

- Soil Erosion + Soil Degradation
- Water quality + quantity depletion
- Loss of flora & fauna

SDG-15 (+ 14) — 14 climate change; 15- sustainable use of Land & resources

Steps

(1) Ground water recharge

(2) Integrated watershed management

(3) Afforestation

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. India's first National Disaster Management Plan may fulfill the legal requirement of having a plan but it may not be very effective in achieving its objective of building resilience. Critically analyse.

भारत की प्रथम राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन योजना, भले ही एक योजना होने की विधिक आवश्यकता को पूर्ण कर सकती है किन्तु यह प्रत्यास्थता निर्माण करने के अपने उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी नहीं हो सकती। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

NDMA Act 2005 has mandate of creating plans at National, State and district level and in the lines of SENDAI framework, India's first disaster management plan has been adopted.

Further NDMA, 2005 also mandates to create plans at each ministry level and interministerial coordination.

effectiveness of the plan

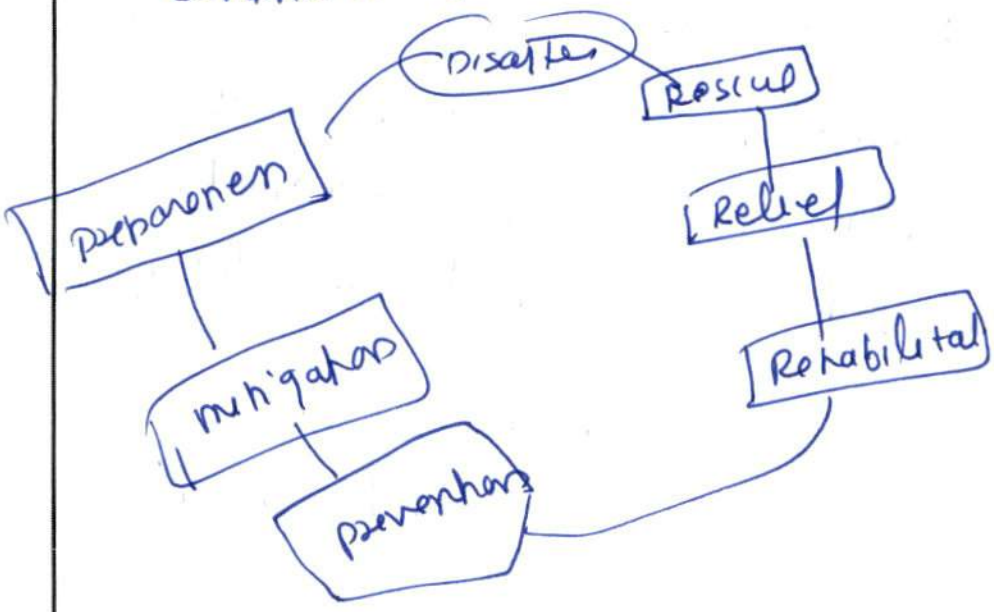
(1) comprehensive Definition of Disaster with 15 disasters

(2) Each ministry has been assigned a clear role.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

eg. For Tsunami and Cyclones - ministry of Earth Sciences.

(3) The plan recognizes DCM — continum cycle



(4) Plan also put Ethical guidelines for media to show disaster victims (Human rights angle)

(5) community participation has been envisaged.

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Issues with the plan!

(1) No specific targets - unlike the Sendai framework.

(2) No Disaster ~~tsso~~ Insurance

(3) Knowledge of local people and traditional knowledge has not been adopted accordingly.

(4) Role of private sector has not been highlighted clearly.

(5) Silent on mobilization of funds.

Way forward:

provision for using CSR funds, Disaster Insurance and enhancing technological capabilities ~~to~~ will make the plan more successful.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. A better prepared community is key to effective disaster risk reduction. Citing specific examples, examine the importance of the role of local government and community in dealing with disasters.

प्रभावी आपदा जोखिम न्यूनीकरण के लिए एक बेहतर रूप से तैयार समुदाय महत्वपूर्ण है। विशिष्ट उदाहरण देते हुए आपदाओं से निपटने में स्थानीय सरकार एवं समुदाय की भूमिका के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(CP)

community participation in disaster management is of paramount importance highlighted by Hyogo Sendai, JC Pant committee and 2nd ARC.

Why role of community participation is paramount -

(1) Initial hours are the golden hours and Local community is first to respond.

(2) Local community is more aware of Local topography & challenges

(3) Local community is key

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

component in providing psychological support to victims.

(4) community preparedness can help in effective mobilization of resources, doctors, volunteers, Hospitals etc.

Recommendations of 2nd ARC

(1) Local community should prepare a list of available resources and manage them effectively during disasters.

specific example

(1) During cyclone HudHud, and phalin, community preparedness maximized

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the human life loss and Economic damage.

(2) During marthwada drought crisis community involvement increased coping capabilities.

The National Disaster Plan 2016 envisions higher participation of Local bodies, communities and private sectors to improve the resilience to deal with disaster.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. What is the role of NDRF in managing disasters in the country? Highlighting the challenges that NDRF has been facing, discuss why it is still the armed forces which end up being the most visible force at hand during disasters.

देश में आपदाओं के प्रबंधन में NDRF की क्या भूमिका है? NDRF द्वारा सामना की जाती रही चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि आपदाओं के दौरान केवल सशस्त्र बल ही क्यों अभी भी सहज और सर्वाधिक उपलब्ध बल के रूप में दृष्टिगोचर होते हैं।

NDRF (National Disaster Response force) were created ~~after~~ through NDMA - 2005. It comprises of various Batallions of of Central Armed police forces (CAPF)

CISF CRPF BSF etc.

Challenges of NDRF

(1) No Seperate cadre: Dual ~~so~~ deputation system, experience of trained personnels is not utilized effectively.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

(2) Personnels from others services comes ~~from~~ for 5 years — and after completing 3 years of training, they have very less time to serve.

(3) Undermanned NDRF

(4) Issue of Funds.

(5) over reliance on Army

For eg. operation sadbhavna in J&K flood was carried out by Army not by NDRF.

- Similarly during UK Cloud Burst Army was used extensively.

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)